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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1876. NO. 24.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish Trouble.

THE PORTE UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE MOB.

LONDON, October 4.—The Theneapia correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated September 26, says: The Porte grounds its resistance to the demands of the Powers on its alleged inability to curb the passions of the mob. Its ulterior object is a threat of a massacre of the Christians. The Turkish Ministers allege they are constantly receiving anonymous letters, and placards are posted at every corner of Stamboul, threatening popular vengeance on the Government if they accept conditions incompatible with the dignity of the Empire. Shrewd persons are inclined to believe these menaces are pre arranged by the Government, but many European residents, and even some diplomatists, especially Elliott, the British Ambassador, are disquieted. The panic in Pera is almost as general as in May last, at the time of the Sofia movement.

DECLARATION OF THE TURKISH CABINET —AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, October 4.—The Turkish Cabinet are understood to have declared, in regard to the programme submitted to them by the Powers, that they cannot be expected to indorse a programme concerning which such differences exist among the Powers themselves. Bismarck, who intended to remain at Varzin until November, is shortly expected at Berlin.

Austria has not definitely refused the Russian proposal, but has asked time for reply. Meanwhile Austria has communicated the proposal to other Powers.

MILAN APOLOGIZES—ANOTHER ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

BELGRADE, October 4.—Prince Milan has written General Sumarokoff, the Czar's aide camp, a letter of apology, exculpating himself in the matter of the royal proclamation.

It is reported that England has suggested to Turkey to grant another armistice for three weeks, and that Turkey is disposed to consent.

RUSSIA WILL TRY TO END THE WAR.

LONDON, October 4.—Russia has declared she will do ner utmost to prevent Servia continuing the war if Austria and England will induce Turkey to grant a formal armistice.

GREECE AND HER NEUTRALITY.

ATHENS, October 4.—The President of the Council of Ministers replying to a deputation from the meeting held October 2, at which the intolerable condition of the Greek provinces of Turkey was discussed, urged a continuance of the neutrality.

THE TURKISH PLAN OF REFORMS—A BATTLE.

LONDON, October 4.—A telegram from Constantinople says the Sultan has sanctioned the last decision of the extraordinary council looking to a plan of reforms applicable to the whole empire, including the removal of all disabilities from the Christians. The *Levant Herald* states that instead of a national council comprising one hundred and twenty members, a legislative body consisting of 150 elected deputies, with a Senate of fifty government nominees, will be created. The control over the provincial administration will be exercised by mixed councils, comprising delegates from the various communities. This system will apply to the whole empire.

A Belgrade dispatch says that large numbers of volunteers are joining the Servians from Germany. Fifty Bavarian and Prussian soldiers had lately arrived.

A Ragusa telegram says four Bosnian battalions attacked the Turks at Klintsch. The battle lasted all day. Three hundred houses were burned. The Turks suffered severely.

THE PORTE WILLING, IF PRESSED.

LONDON, October 4.—A special from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The guaranteeing Powers are proposing a collective remonstrance, calling upon the Porte to accept their proposals. It is hoped this measure will be effectual, although the Powers are rejected they will refrain because of the excitement of the population, it would not be displeased if the Powers applied further pressure so as to provide it an excuse for ultimately yielding.

JUST A LITTLE MIXED.

LONDON, October 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: It is stated that General Sumarokoff did not go to Belgrade because the position of affairs had completely changed since he received his instructions from the Czar, which were given him during the first truce accorded by the Turks. The date of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria is important. It would be a remarkable coincidence if that date should tally with the day on which Prince Milan's minister asked for time to consider the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, and it should prove that the departure of Sumarokoff on his mission was concurrent with Servia's refusal of the proposition. This is believed to be the case.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin states that Russia is arming with energy, and that valuable furniture and other moveables have been taken out of the Russian chapel and hospital at Constantinople and sent to Odessa. The Russian journals speak of redoubled activity in the Government gun manufactories. The Austrian Government has called in recruits earlier than usual, and is making preparations for the immediate mobilization of some corps d'armee, besides troops stationed on the southern frontier.

In consequence of an inquiry from Austria, England has confidentially intimated that she neither approves of nor will cooperate in the military occupation of Turkey. Should there be such occupation, her course will be solely guided by regard for her own interests. As Count Andrassy has advised the Emperor Francis Joseph to take no part with Russia in military intervention without the approval of the Signatory Powers, Russia will be obliged to withdraw from her advanced position, or her love of peace will be overcome by her warlike enthusiasm.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says every one is now convinced that the peace of Europe can only be maintained by a conference. The only question is, shall the conference be preceded by military occupation, or shall that follow? The Porte will probably accede to the wishes of the Powers, when its sees that the latter mean to impose an armistice by military force.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* reports that the Servian Government has hired two hundred mechanics from the German Imperial gun factory for six months.

General Tchernayeff sends a telegraphic dispatch to the *Daily News*, stating that terrible tortures are inflicted on the Servians by the Turks, and the Servians are so exasperated that it is impossible to prevent them from committing the same cruelties in retaliation.

A dispatch to the *Times* says: During the past few days irregular bands of Servians have attacked Arkuland kerchum, burned nineteen Turkish villages and murdered six Mussulmans.

MUSSULMANS HOT FOR WAR WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 4.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Constantinople represents that a strong war spirit is manifested by the populace. The commencement of hostilities with Russia would be welcome to the Mussulmans, and is considered by them unavoidable.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Ragusa reports that the losses of the Montenegrins in the campaign, which amounts to 4,000 killed, have produced a reaction in favor of peace, and it is possible that a separate treaty with the Porte will be made.

A dispatch from Madrid announces that General Martinez Campos has been appointed Governor General of Cuba.

Great Britain.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices by mail from Capetown to September 9th report that affairs in the Transvaal Republic were alarming. Owing to the defeat of the Dutch troops, the natives have become unmanageable. Zulu King was about to lead 40,000 men to attack Transvaal, and threatened a wholesale massacre of the Boers.

Spain.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES FRIENDLY.

MADRID, October 4.—It is stated all differences between Spain and the United States have been arranged, and that a friendly feeling now prevails between the two Governments.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 4.—The steamships Spain, Ethopia and Pereire, from New York, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 4.—The steamship Donau, from New York, has arrived.

Indian Depredations in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—Advices from the Neuces river country, Texas, say a party of twenty-five Indians raided the settlements on the river on the 28th ult., and stole a number of horses. They then went down the Sabine river and attacked several ranches and sheep camps, killed the white men and several Mexicans, and stole many horses. They also visited Frio and Goona settlements in the same manner, and passed out in the vicinity of Fort Clark, taking fully a hundred horses with them. A party of citizens and detachments of troops are in pursuit with some probability of overtaking them.

COLORADO.

Election News Still More Cheering.

Republican Gains Larger Than First Reported.

The Legislature Two-Thirds Republican.

DENVER, Col., October 4.—The official figures are coming in, and show still heavier Republican gains and majorities than last night's dispatches indicated. Arapahoe county gives the Republicans 429 majority; Boulder county 419 majority; Republican gain in the two counties 1,152. The Democratic loss in Los Animas county, their strongest county, will be twenty-five per cent. more than before estimated, and they lose a member of the Legislature in that county. The Democrats concede the State to the Republicans, who claim 2,000 majority. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican in each House.

DENVER, Col., October 4.—There is no longer any doubt that the Republicans have carried this State by a majority approximating 2,000, and the official figures show a ratio of gains by them which, if sustained in sections not yet heard from, must increase the majority to 2,500. Los Animas, the strongest Democratic county in the State, and which was conceded by the most sanguine Republicans as Democratic by 500, gives 179 Republican gain on the majority of 1874—223; Boulder county, Republican majority 600, gain 574; Gilpin county, Republican majority 250, gain 298; Jefferson county, 75 Republican majority, gain 213; Park county, Republican majority 185, gain 226; Clear Creek county, Republican majority 1,110, gain 140; El Paso, Republican majority 350, gain 287; Costillo, Republican majority (estimated) 400, gain 411; Conejons, Republican majority (estimated) 300, gain 395; Elbert county, majority 50, gain 273; Weld county, Republican majority 325, gain 181; Pueblo, Democratic majority 175, Democratic gain 1; Saguache county, Republican majority (estimated) 1,107, Republican gain 132; Rio Grande county, Republican majority 225, Republican gain 175. The San Juan mining regions, it is believed, will give the Republican ticket a majority of 300 at least. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee claims twenty-one of the twenty-six counties in the State, and two-thirds of the Legislature.

DENVER, COL., October 4.—Further returns do not materially change the figures given on the general result in this State. The Democrats have conceded the election of the entire Republican State ticket, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, the three Judges of the Supreme Court, Congressman, and a majority in both houses of the Legislature. The Republicans have elected twenty-six Senators, and two-thirds of the lower house.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, received the following late this evening:

DENVER, COL., October 4.—*Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Washington:* The Republicans have carried the State ticket, member of Congress and three-fourths of Legislature. This gives us two United States Senators and the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. This is reliable and positive.

J. C. WILSON,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

THE PORK PACKERS.

Annual Meeting at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 4.—The National Pork Packers' Convention met in this city at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Kingan & Co., of this city, made a welcome address. The convention was organized by the election of Mr. Martin, of St. Louis, as Temporary Chairman, after which committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, Resolutions and Standing of Members were appointed, and the convention adjourned until two P. M. Nine Western and Southern States are represented. Other delegates are expected to arrive on the noon trains.

The Pork Packers' Convention reassembled at two P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, J. M. Sinclair, of Indianapolis, and C. B. Murray, of Cincinnati, Secretary, with one Vice President for each State represented. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the convention, what are called "option deals" in provisions are demoralizing in their tendency, subversive of the course of regular trade, and stultifying or discounting values as the case may be; in our judgment they should be regarded with disfavor by the business community.

Resolved, By this convention, that the members thereof be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of such laws by the Legislatures of the several States as are necessary to declare option deals void.

Mr. Kirby, Secretary of the Committee on Business, made the following report: The committee recommend that no packer be made in the standards of cut and cure of provisions, but to adopt and continue in force the rules made by the assembly last year. The committee ah ! recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member or firm to send a monthly statement of the number of hogs they may cut not slaughtered, their average weight net, also such information as they may be in possession of as to the hogs cut by his neighors who may not be members of the association, also the stock on hand, the condition and quality of the hog crop of his district, and such other information as may be required by the managers.

Resolved, That we urge on packers and all interested in the trade the necessity of giving full and correct statistical information to the press, so that monthly reports can be made up of the packing stock on hand, etc.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the weekly reports of exports and imports of provisions furnished this association during the past year, and that the Secretory be requested to send here a copy of the same.

After the transaction of other business and the adoption of a number of complimentary resolutions, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A banquet will be given to the Association at the Grand Hotel to-night by the Indianapolis pork packers.

CASUALTIES.

Starved to Death While Seeking Free Transportation.

DAYTON, October 3.—A man was this morning found in a freight car at the Dayton and Michigan depot of this city in a dying condition from exposure and want of proper nourishment. He was taken to the station house and stimulants administered, but he was too far gone to be restored, and he died in half an hour. He was evidently a foreigner and in search of work. All that could be learned from him was that his name was Charles Miller, and he had recently been at work somewhere in Minnesota. His age was about forty years.

WASHINGTON.

JACK HILL PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—A pardon has been issued for Jack Hill, convicted in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, on the first of Febfuary last of conspiring to defraud the revenue by aiding and abetting the removal of distilled spirits and sentenced to two and a-half years imprisonment and pay a fine of $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Corning, N. Y., glass works burned yesterday morning. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $26,000.

The straw goods factory of D. D. Curtis & Co., at Newfield, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss between $80,000 and $100,000; insurance, about $50,000.

The Revival Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The noon prayer meeting has outgrown Farwell Hall, and five hundred people were turned away to-day for want of room. The evening services at the tabernacle almost filled the building. Mr. Moody preached from Luke 5th, 17th, showing God honors the faith of believers on behalf of their friends. At a large meeting of ministers of Chicago and vicinity held to-day, a call was issued for a day of fasting and prayer, to be observed in the whole Northwest on Thursday, October 12th, in connection with the union meetings at the tabernacle and special services in the Chicago churches. The same thing was done during the Moody and Sankey meetings in Edinburgh and resulted in general revival in Scotland.

American Wines Again Victorious.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, }
PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 4, 1876. }

The Pleasant Valley Wine Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., is again victorious. As at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873, so at America's Centennial Exhibition, they are awarded the first prize and medal for their "Great Western" and "Carte Blanche" champagnes.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cash Admissions at the Centennial During September—Bankers' Convention—Women's Congress—Died from His Injuries —Reading Rallies.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—The total cash admissions to the Centennial Exposition during the month of September was 2,130,991. The cash receipts for the month amounted to $948,081.

At the Bankers' Convention, this morning, Charles B. Hall, of Roston, was elected President of the American Bankers' Association for the ensuing year. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions commendatory to the heroic conduct of R. N. C. Hartin, Cashier of the National Bank of Columbia, Kentucky, and Mr. Heywood, Cashier of the First National Bank of Northfield, Minn., who lost their lives in defense of their vaults from the depredations of bank burglars. Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed the convention at length on financial questions and principles.

A congress of women assembled this morning in St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch streets. The morning session was devoted to executive business, and was largely attended. At two o'clock the reading of papers was commenced, which will be continued this evening, to-morrow and Friday.

George Taylor, the young man who was seriously injured by the premature explosion of fireworks at George's Hill on Pennsylvania Day, the 28th inst., died of his injuries at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning.

Reading Railroad stock this morning stood at 24½, with an upward tendency.

ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States (Colored) at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 4.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the National Grand Lodge United Order of Odd Fellows (colored) met here at Assembly Hall today, and was called to order by Grand Master Edmund Faucet, of Philadelphia. The roll was called, and forty six delegates responded. Rev. W. H. Phillips, of Memphis, was chosed chairman. After subjects incident to the organization, the council adjourned till this morning, when an address of the Grand Master will be delivered. Among the prominent members in attendance are Grand Secretary Bowser, Grand Treasurer Andrew J. Mercer, Philadelphia; Past Grand Master William A. Freeman, and Venerable Patriarchs E. C. Johnson and Simon Lewis, New York.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Desperate Son of a Distinguished Sire.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—William Henry Harrison, a grandson son of Pesident Harrison, yesterday entered the residence of John H. More, in Boone county, Ky., and made a proposal of marriage to Miss Mary More, the eldest daughter, and upon being rejected, stabbed the lady nine times in the breast and face. It is thought she cannot recover. Harrison, who is about forty years of age, had lost his wife about a year ago, and of late had been visiting Miss More frequently. He had but little encouragement, on account of his dissipated habits.

Tweed's Partner Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 4.—E. A. Woodward, late partner of William M. Tweed, for whom a large reward has been offered in New York, was arrested here this afternoon at the Palmer House, where he was registered as "A. Wallace, Liverpool." He was disguised, but was recognized by a New York gentleman and pointed out to the police, and locked up at the Central Station. He will be retained until further steps are taken by the New York authorities. He was very uncommunicative to reporters, but said to Police Superintendent Shaw that he had just arrived from England by way of Savannah, and that he has not seen Tweed for six years. A man registered as J. H. Bianchi, of Cedilla, Texas, was with him at the time of his arrest, and remains with him at the station by permission.

Two Men Stabbed in Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., October 4.—In a drunken row last night at Providence, a suburb of this city, Reese James killed a saloon keeper named Edward James and a man named Cernew, by stabbing them with a jack-knife.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

CHESTER PARK RACES, CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—Chester Park races, second day. The attendance was fair, but the weather was cloudy and raw.

First race, purse $600, for 2:32 class, $350 to first, $175 to second, $75 to third; eight entries, all started.

Bay Charlie	2	2	3	4
Lady Miles	4	5	2	2
Belle Moore	3	4	5	2
Red Bird	1	3	4	1
Smoke, Little Tom and Monroe Chief distanced in the first heat.				
Time—2:30, 2:33¾, 2:35, 2:34.				

Second race, for 2:26 class, purse $800, $500 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third; ten entries, nine started.

Jennie Trusty	4	2	8	7
Tom Brown	3	4	4	5
Granville	1	2	7	8
Captain Jack	2	1	5	6
Prince	7	6	6	4
Lew Sebastian	5	3	3	2
Bill Thudd	6	7	2	3
White Stocking	8	8	1	1
Clifton Boy	9	9	1	2
Time—2:24½, 2:20½, 2:24½, 2:24¾.				

Third race—running race, mile and a half dash, purse $300, $200 to first, $70 to second, $30 to third, three entries, all started, War Jig, Patriot and Plenty. The result was a complete dead heat in 2:49¼, and owing to the darkness the finish was postponed till to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Louisville and Nashville Annual Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The annual election of officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company took place today, and the old board, with its officers, were unanimously elected. The president's report is of more than ordinary interest, and show the affairs of the company to be in a better condition than since the panic. The road is operated at sixty per cent. of its gross earnings, and with a continuance of its present volume of business a dividend will be declared during the coming year.

YELLOW FEVER.

DEATHS IN SAVANNAH YESTERDAY.

SAVANNAH, October 4.—Yellow fever interments, 17.

QUEBEC HELPS.

QUEBEC, October 4.—The ship laborers held a meeting and voted $300 for the yellow fever victims in Savannah.

A Decision of Interrst to Distillers.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Judge Shipman, of the United States Court, has filed a decision in the suit of the United States against John Halloran and others, which may be of interest to distillers. This was a suit in which the Government sought to collect the tax upon the difference between the producing capacity of the distillery and the amount of spirits actually distilled, upon which the tax had been already regularly assessed and collected. The Government brought the suit upon Halloran's bonds and the surety set up in defense, and the assessment and previous collection of the tax upon the true return of the spirits actually produced, and that no lawful assessment has been made. Judge Shipman holds that the section relied upon by the Government makes the capacity, and not the actual production, the basis of taxation, and he holds that as the statutes designates the rates of tax, assessment is not necessary to entitle the Government to recover it in an action upon the distillers' bond; even thus in such an action, where an assessment is not relied upon, an erroneous assessment, which did not include the amount actually due, is prescribed by the statute, is not conclusive against the Government.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to northerly or easterly, and cooler, cloudy or rainy weather.

The steamer Leopard, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, reports the loss of thirty-seven vessels, with their cargoes, on the Labrador coast. No lives are reported lost. All the vessels lost were in harbor and at anchor.

Thomas Lough, proprietor of the Ohio Brush and Wire Works, Columbus, yesterday made an assignment. His assets are estimated at $95,000; liabilities estimated at $100,000. Mr. Lough has been an inmate of the Athens Lunatic Asylum for some time.

In the case of John Washington, charged before the Luzerne county court with the crime of rape, on oath of Catharine Ruch, on Thursday last, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and costs and imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for fifteen years. The circumstances of the case were of a quite aggravated nature.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOAR WILL RUN AGAINST BUTLER.

BOSTON, October 4.—A movement to nominate Judge E. R. Hoar in the Seventh Congressional district to run against B. F. Butler as an independent candidate, was consummated to-day at a meeting of prominent residents of the district. Judge Hoar accepts the nomination.

Indiana.

THE POWER OF CURIOSITY.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—An assembly of twelve thousand people greeted Governor Hendricks and others at Sullivan, Ind., this evening.

Rhode Island.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS CHOSEN.

PROVIDENCE, October 4.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, General Van Zandt presiding, and nominated the following Presidential electors: Ex-Governor Samuel G. Arnold, G. H. Corliss, Nathan F. Dixon and Dr. Charles H. Fisher. Adjourned.

Georgia.

THE STATE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

AUGUSTA, October 4.—The election passed off quietly here. About 2,800 votes were polled, of which Colquitt received 2,200 and Norcross 600.

SAVANNAH, October 4.—The Democratic majority in Chatham county is 920; Sumpter county, 500; Pierce county, 180. Everything passed off quietly.

ATLANTA, October 4.—The election was quiet. The returns indicate a light vote. The Democratic majority will be large.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 4.—The Democratic ticket was elected in this county by 1,100 majority. The Legislative ticket was reduced 700 majority by an independent ticket. Colquitt's majority in this city is 1,500.

MACON, GA., October 4.—The election was quiet everywhere. The vote is small, but largely Democratic. The Republicans made no fight in most of the counties except for Governor. No disturbance is reported anywhere. A more peaceful election was never held in this State.

Tennessee.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Hon. Barbour Lewis, ex-Congressman and ex-Governor of Tennessee, in a letter addressed by him in this city to-day to the Chairman of the Memphis Republican Convention, declines the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the Tenth district of that State. He bases his refusal upon his belief that success can be better attained through the nomination of some old Whig.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 4, 1876.

The Republican Congressional conference of the Twenty-ninth district, after a protracted session, nominated Lewis F. Watson, of Warren, this evening.

ERIE, October 2.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Major John W. Walker for State Senator by acclamation.

Ex-Senator F. H. Braggins, of Mercer, has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper and Inspector in the Twentieth district of this State.

CRESSON, October 2.—The Republican Senatorial Conferees of Blair and Cambria counties met to-day, and after four ballots adjourned until to-morrow. Blair voted for John A. Lemon, Cambria for C. T. Roberts.

DRIFTWOOD, October 3.—The Republican Senatorial conferees from Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest counties met to-day. The counties were fully represented and the action harmonious. As yet no nomination has been made. Cameron and Elk presented no candidates. Clarion named Jacob Black and Forest James Green.

MAUCH CHUNK, October 2.—The Democratic convention of Carbon county to-day nominated Dr. J. C. Kramer and James Sweeney for the Assembly, D. R. Leonard for Associate Judge, J. W. Randenbush for Sheriff and Joseph Feist for Prothonotary. Conferees were appointed and instructed for R. Klotz for Congress, and Charlton Burnett for Senator.

C. H. Bressler, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Nineteenth district, composed of Adams, Cumberland and York counties, has issued an address to his constituents, in which, after speaking of the present depressed condition of business in this country, he announces that the "only true method of relief lies in a high protective tariff, which shall encourage our people to use the products of American industry, and shall afford employment to the thousands who, because of the cheapness of foreign labor, are now idle."

WEST CHESTER, October 3.—The Democratic Convention of Chester county met here to-day and nominated Dr. W. D. Hartman, of West Chester, for Congress, and R. Jones Monaghan, of West Chester, for Senator. The nominations for the Assembly are: Upper district, Charles C. Smith, of Upper Uwchlan; Middle district, William C. McKenna, of Atglen; Southern district, Samuel Lackland, of NewGarden: at large, Dr. Thomas H. Hoskins, Jr., of Kennett, Lawrence Hipple, of West Goshen, was nominated for Director of the Poor and Abram Fetters, of Upper Uwchlan, for Jury Commissioner.

Beamish still skulks. He has dropped politics and taken to muscular development—principally of his legs. He uses those important physical members as successfully as he did his hands when within reach of the school funds. He is a physical, if not a moral success. His voluntary return was expected after adjournment of last week's court, but he don't come. The tax-payers want him, so do the police, so does the sheriff, so do the Democracy. He never before was wanted so badly. Though lost to sight his memory is dear to our property owners. Beamish, Ross Beamish, come home. The hospitalities of the county holdings await you.—*Scranton Republican.*

BETHLEHEM, October 2.—The Republicans of the Tenth district, through their conferees, who met here this afternoon, nominated by acclamation Captain H. J. Reeder, of Easton, for Congress. The outlook at present is that we shall have a triangular fight—two Democrats and one Republican. The vote of the district for Governor was: Pershing, 17,625; Hartranft, 10,350. From this it will be seen that with two such positive men as Messrs. Mutchler and Bridges in the field to divide the vote, the Republican candidate might accidentially be elected. Mr. Mutchler is out in a card to-day calling upon Mr. Bridges to "harmonize." He agrees to submit his right to be a candidate to the State Committee, National Committee, the Congressional Executive Committee, or to Messrs. McClelland, Hewitt or Clymer, Chairmen of these committees. The conferees from Bucks and Northampton are instructed for Mutchler, while Lehigh insists in running Mr. Bridges under any and all circumstances. The Democratic conferees meet on Wednesday.

The following is a correct list of the Prohibition Pennsylvania Electoral ticket: Electors at Large—Hon. Robert M. Foust, Philadelphia; Hon. R. Audley Browne, New Castle. District Electors—First district, Dr. William Hargreaves; Second, J. M. Lyle; Third, Charles W. Kelar; Fourth, J. J. Gillis; Fifth, S. S. Felton; Sixth, Dr. S. Stebbins; Seventh, William P. Cuthberton; Eighth, W. H. Shick, Esq.; Ninth, James Black, Esq.; Tenth, Hon. W. W. Hambright; Eleventh, Peter R. Baldy; Twelfth, J. W. Brock; Thirteenth, Joseph W. Danenhower; Fourteenth, S. Wilson Murray; Fifteenth, Lavi E. Judd; Sixteenth, Lovel P. Musser; Seventeenth, Colonel A. McAllister; Eighteenth, A. J. Clark; Nineteenth, Samuel McNeil; Twentieth, S. M. Bickford; Twenty-first, W. C. Hambright; Twenty-second, William M. Gormly; Twenty-third, Arthur Kirk; Twenty fourth, Hon. E. R. Bradbury; Twenty-fifth, Dr. R. S. Hunt; Twenty-sixth, Rev. A. S. Thorne; Twenty-seventh, J. J. Taylor.

General.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—This evening the so-called "Tilden and Hendricks Soldiers' Club," of Philadelphia started for Indianapolis. The delegation comprised eighty persons, who are republicans by name, while gloves, and passes are said to be entitling them to free transportation, all gratis. They were commanded by Edward H. Powers, whose military record is unknown. The delegation was constituted of half-grown boys and shoulder-hitters, and contained two prominent Democrats, one of whom is under $1,600 bail for obtaining delegates under false pretences, and the other is awaiting trial for attempted murder. Prominent also were a couple of gamblers and several of the notorious Squire McMullen's gang. It will be advisable for the citizens of Indianapolis to keep the back doors of their houses securely fastened until this delegation returns. The delegation is bogus, as not more than one-fourth were ever in the army, and were only taken because of their known skill in managing repeaters at election.

Attempted Suicide.

Ambrose Mulholland was arrested yesterday afternoon in Lawrenceville for abusing his family. During the evening he was detected and foiled in an attempt to end his days, by hanging himself with a suspender to the bars of his cell.

SECEDING SIGEL.

Meeting of Old Soldiers Who "Fought Mit Sigel."

They Dissolve Their Political Connection with Him.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 2.)

The fact that General Sigel, who was once the idol of the Germans of St. Louis, had joined the ranks of the enemy and taken the stump for Tilden and Hendricks, has been widely published by the Democratic papers. In certain quarters it was boastfully stated that so strong was the attachment of the Germans to their old warleader, that they would follow him in his political crookedness and vote the Democratic ticket.

These repeated insinuations were received with scorn and indignation by the veterans of Wilson's Creek and Carthage, who justly claim to act from principle and conviction in all things, and follow the dictum of no political leader whose views do not accord with their own.

In order to give shape and force to their position in this respect, and stamp with a positive denial the slanders of the Democratic press, a call was made for a meeting of the men who served under Colonel Sigel in the State of Missouri during the earlier days of the rebellion, to be held at Turners' Hall, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. In response to this call, some twenty-five or thirty of the surviving members of the Fifth and Twenty-third Missouri Volunteers and Backhoff's Battery assembled at the place designated. Although few in numbers, these veterans undoubtedly represent the views of the great mass of the German-American citizens of St. Louis.

THE MEETING

was called to order by Captain Otto C. Lademann, who explained the object of the gathering. It was his painful duty to announce that their former leader, Colonel Franz Sigel, had abandoned the flag of the Republican party, and gone over to their enemy, the Bourbon Democracy. Since it has been claimed by the opposition that the surviving soldiers who had followed him to the field in 1861 would not follow him into the camp of the enemy, it was proper that they should give a formal and emphatic denial to the slander.

Major Backhoff was elected President, and Mr. Nuestner, Secretary.

Mr. Dr. Schnake made a short and conciliatory speech. He was in favor of moderation, and opposed to violent measures. He did not think it good policy to pursue a course that might draw upon the meeting the censure of the opposition. The Germans had always been the advocates of freedom of speech and action, according to which principle they claimed for themselves—the right to unite with any political party, and adopt any views they might deem proper. This is what the Republican party claim as an essential portion of their principles, and they should not proscribe any one for changing his views on any subject. This meeting, therefore, can not consistently censure General Sigel for joining the Democratic ranks, however much they may differ from him.

Captain Lademann spoke in a somewhat similar strain. Other speeches, concluding those of Messrs. Schnake, Lademann and P. Medart, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

The committee retired, and Major Backhoff made an earnest and eloquent speech. He spoke of the glorious record of the Republican party as the party of freedom and progress, and contrasted it with the prescriptive Democratic party. The Republican party remains the same to-day that it was from the first, while the Democratic party has abandoned the principles of its founders and fallen into evil ways.

Mr. Kling said he was an old man now, but was ready to fight for the Union, if need be, as he had fought for it in 1861.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were discussed, and adopted separately by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, the former members of the Third and Fifth Regiments Missouri Volunteers, and of the Artillery Battalion of Major Backhoff, heartily and without reserve indorse the action of the Old Veteran Reunion for the warm support of Hayes and Wheeler, adopted at Indianapolis, September 28, 1876.

And for this reason we regret that our former leader, Colonel Franz Sigel, of the Third Missouri Volunteers, has taken an adverse position in this campaign, and has sided with Representative Hill, of Georgia, and others, who were impudent enough to stigmatize the Union soldiers as robbers, thieves and bandits.

And we see with the utmost regret that we can not follow the flag which is at present upheld by our old leader.

The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICS IN NORTHAMPTON.

The Situation in Northampton—A Row in the Democratic Camp—Broken Pledges—Matchless Longs for the Flesh Pots of Congress—What the Republicans are Doing—An Active Campaign.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EASTON, PA., September 30, 1876.

The Tenth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Lehigh and eleven townships of Bucks, is in a state of contention so far as the Democracy are concerned, all of which gives fair indication of a division of the large majority of that political persuasion. In the reapportionment of the State under the census of 1870 and the statute changing the basis of representation, this district was constituted as above. At the meeting of the Democratic Convention two years ago it was agreed that in the division of the spoils of the party, Northampton should have the first term, Lehigh the second and Bucks the third. To this, according to the Lehigh wing of the party, there was an assent all around. Under this arrangement, William Mutchler, of Northampton, a political shameleon, who served as Assessor of Internal Revenue under the Andy Johnson regime, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was nominated for the Forty-fourth Congress, and elected by 15,737 votes, against 6,710 for Kachline, Independent Democrat, and 644 for W. H. Pinner, Republican. Mutchler, having enjoyed the questionable honors of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, again longs for the flesh pots of Congress. The political manipulators of Leigh remind the oblivious William and his henchmen of the pledges of 1874. The men of Lehigh and five townships of Bucks demand the fulfillment of the arrangement of the former convention, and press the name of Samuel E. Bridges as the nominee from Lehigh. The contest is equally balanced, so far as territorial considerations are concerned, Mutchler marshaling the Democrats of Northampton and five townships of Bucks for a second term, and Bridges the men of Lehigh and five townships of Bucks in execution of the pledges of 1874. An attempt will be made to adjust these differences at a proposed meeting of the conferees at Pleasant Hill on Wednesday, October 4th. It is now a question whether the supporters of Bridges will meet there at all. It is now net at all improbable that Mr. Bridges may run on an independent ticket, in which event the Democratic phalanx will be very effectually divided. The vote of the district in 1874 was:

	Mutchler, D.	Kachline, Ind.
Northampton	8,302	5,222
Lehigh	5,725	1,172
Bucks, part of	2,648	315
	13,757	6,710
	6,710	
Majority	7,027	

In a divided vote like the Democratic party of Mutchler will doubtless make a good run in Northampton, where the aggregate vote is about 10,585, while Lehigh is expected to cast the bulk of her Democratic vote—5,890—for Bridges, leaving the ten townships of Buc

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

PAY your taxes on or before October 7th.

THE Republican victory in Colorado was a regular ROUT.

SATURDAY, October 7th, is the last day for Naturalization or for payment of taxes.

THE public debt was reduced three millions in September. It is astonishing that this Republican administration should persist in such an undemocratic practice as paying off the public debt.

THE Republicans of Connecticut are naturally very jubilant over the result of the late town elections, as it justifies the full confidence they have had for the complete redemption of the State in November.

TILDEN couldn't sign a call for a Union meeting in 1861, nor did he contribute a dollar to equip the regiments then called into the field; but he was extremely anxious that his brother should have a contract to supply the troops with his extract of coffee.

THE Democratic press now speaks of its party prospects in Ohio and Indiana in much the same shaky manner in which the man, feeling softly of his nose, remarked, "I don't want to be too hopeful or sanguine, but I believe I am going to have a boil."

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THE New York *Sun* says that TILDEN frequently gave good advice to the Government during the war, and cites that as an evidence of his loyalty. His letter to the Secretary of War, urging a contract for his brother, is the only piece of advice on record, so far as at present known.

THE Republicans of this State look to the people of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts to roll up a pronounced majority for the whole ticket—Legislative, Congressional and National. Let every supporter of Republican principles be up and doing, to the end that this expectation may not be disappointed.

EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, of South Carolina, has written a long letter to prove that the real credit of emancipation belongs to the white people of the South. In the same way in which the real credit of the Protestant Reformation may be said to have belonged to the Pope, we suppose, but making it necessary and inevitable.

THERE was a considerable improvement in grain freights by lake and canal during the month of September, although the advance did not come up to the expectations of carriers. Compared with September last year, the lake gained two-tenths to three-tenths cents, while the canal has lost eight-tenths cents average rate per bushel.

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IT IS sometimes interesting and profitable to notice the statistics of the Bank of England. At the recent semi-annual meeting of the corporation, it was stated that the net profits of the bank during the last half year had been, in round numbers, three and a quarter millions of dollars, or at the rate of six and one-half millions a year. After declaring a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, the amount remaining in hand to go on with was upward of fifteen millions of dollars. This is something like a bank.

GEORGIA has been so thoroughly subjugated by the Democratic shot-gun policy, that the Republicans now scarcely make a contest at the elections. Hence, all that is worth observing in the election of yesterday is its indication of the violence of the Confederate revival in the South, thus exhibiting how strong is the Southern hope to rule the nation through the triumph of the Democratic party. The new Legislature will elect a successor to United States Senator THOMAS M. NORWOOD (Democrat), whose term expires March 3, 1877. The last Legislature was Democratic by a majority of 36 in the Senate and 145 in the House.

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LET the workingmen of this county, who are asked to vote for HOPKINS, remember that HOPKINS supports TILDEN, and that *TILDEN is the man* who, as the chief owner of an iron company of Michigan, issued shinplasters to his workmen in pay for their work, redeemable in trade from the company's store! He is also the man who, when another company failed in which he was a stockholder, refused to contribute a moderate small sum to pay the workmen their wages, although they were suffering from the failure of the company to pay them. *He* a friend of the workingman! And HOPKINS is *his* friend! A vote for HOPKINS is a vote for TILDEN and every workingman who votes for either votes for shinplasters and store pay.

DEMOCRATIC Congressional nominations are almost invariably made with reference to their sympathies with the South during the civil war, and the probability that they will act in accordance with the wishes of the ex-Confederates on questions in which the latter feel special interest. HOPKINS and COCHRANE are instances exactly in point. Hence it follows that no man who cherishes an honest attachment to Republican principles can, in this critical hour of our history, refuse to support honest, tried and faithful representatives of those principles, or by neglecting to vote at all, contribute indirectly to the success of the party which deliberately proposes to overthrow and destroy all the results which Republicans have achieved during and since the war.

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THE consolidation of the internal revenue districts has been completed. It is feared that serious losses to the Government will ensue through this stroke of Democratic "economy." Even before the consolidation was effected the districts were so large that a Collector could only with great labor collect the revenue, and now the territory under nearly every one of them is increased about half, while the number of collectors is reduced in the same ratio. There will be a saving of some $200,000 to the Government in the matter of salaries and expenses of collection, but the Department anticipates a loss to the Government of fully ten times that amount.

THE elections in Connecticut and Colorado are extremely encouraging to the Republicans. Connecticut has been Democratic for four years, and is at last awaking to a realizing sense of her condition. The Republican gain in a very few towns reported are 2,500, and as the Republicans have but 6,000 to overcome, these gains indicate a certain Republican triumph in November.

The election in Colorado is much more important. It secures three electoral votes to HAYES and WHEELER, and a gain of one Congressman and two Senators in Congress. It is impossible to overestimate this result. It should, and undoubtedly will, encourage our friends in Indiana and Ohio. Connecticut was Democratic by 6,000 last year, and Colorado by 2,000. To secure both of these States on a preliminary election is a triumph of the grandest kind, and must nerve our friends in Indiana and Ohio for a successful stand on Tuesday next.

TO-DAY the convention of the TILDEN "veterans of the war" will be held at Indianapolis. Many of them are well-known as having been staunch rebel sympathizers during the war, while not a few served in the rebel ranks. Hundreds of the worst ruffianly repeaters and ballot box stuffers to be found in the Eastern and Western cities are also in attendance. It is intended, after the convention, to send these roughs into various parts of the State to "vote early and vote often," according to Tammany tactics. This is so well understood by the Republicans that an official circular has been issued warning local committees of the proposed raid, and instructing them how to proceed against these repeaters to secure their proper punishment. There is every indication that the Democrats are contemplating stupendous frauds on the ballot box, if possible, but the polls will be closely watched, and the scoundrels will have to be very smart if they get a chance to vote, or, if they vote, to escape from the State without first seeing the inside of the State prison.

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THE present attitude of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS reminds us of the treachery of his father and grandfather to the old Federal party, and confirms the charge that "treachery was hereditary in the family." HILDRETH, the New England historian, writing of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, says: "ADAMS' sudden change of party having occurred just as his Senatorial term was about to expire, and when the prospect was that the vacancy would be filled by a Democratic Legislature, had exposed him to the charge of acting the part of a political mercenary. Perceiving that the Federalists had no longer any chance of re-establishing their political power, he had seized, it was said, the first convenient opportunity to transfer himself to the dominant side, and by a blind and implicit submission to the dictates of the Executive, to take that test of political orthodoxy most current at Washington. The Essex Junto Federalists, who had regarded the conduct of the elder ADAMS in reopening the negotiations with France as a piece of treachery to the Federal party, now exclaimed, with upraised hands, that *"treachery was hereditary in the family."*

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He will not, in all human probability, repeat his old political speeches of 1864 against the draft and in denunciation of "LINCOLN'S hirelings;" nor publicly arraign, as he then did, on the stump, the soldiers' of that great martyr of the patriot cause, whose name is now revered throughout the civilized world, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his paid hirelings and dupes. We predict that he will be discreetly reticent upon all these and other vital points. In lieu thereof, Mr. HOPKINS will treat his hearers to the old "Dime Novel" sensational story of the corruption and total depravity of the Republican party. We shall be told what great rascals GRANT, BLAINE, CAMERON, INGERSOLL and the other Republican leaders are, and it will be shown how they have ruined the country, and have imposed upon it the debt and taxes the people now labor under. The fools are not yet all dead, even if Mr. HOPKINS is alive, and that sort of thing will go down best with his admiring auditors. It may, however, occasionally occur to some Democrat of more than average comprehension and intelligence to inquire what share the war of the rebellion, and the aid and sympathy the South received in that struggle from their Northern friends and allies, such as Mr. HOPKINS, have to do with the present "hard times" and prostration of industries. Mr. HOPKINS can truthfully tell all about it if disposed so to do. But then he won't!

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SENATOR BLAINE hit the nail squarely on the head in his speech at Cincinnati, the other day, when he declared that the first political duty of every loyal voter in the North, at this juncture, was to make certain of the election of a Republican Congress. The struggle in this country to-day is for the possession of the House of Representatives. That House has the power to tax and the power to appropriate money. They hold the purse and the sword of the nation, and the rebel Democracy are now striving as they never before strove for anything in this world, to hold possession of that House. They have got it to-day as absolutely as they ever had it in the old pro-slavery days; and the one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, including the Democratic members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts of this State, having been staunch rebel sympathizers during the war, while not a few served in the rebel ranks. Hundreds of the worst ruffianly repeaters and ballot box stuffers to be found in the Eastern and Western cities are also in attendance. It is intended, after the convention, to send these roughs into various parts of the State to "vote early and vote often," according to Tammany tactics. This is so well understood by the Republicans that an official circular has been issued warning local committees of the proposed raid, and instructing them how to proceed against these repeaters to secure their proper punishment. There is every indication that the Democrats are contemplating stupendous frauds on the ballot box, if possible, but the polls will be closely watched, and the scoundrels will have to be very smart if they get a chance to vote, or, if they vote, to escape from the State without first seeing the inside of the State prison.

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THE Republican party promised the people of the United States a free homestead law when it should come into power. The Democracy was opposed to it, as they were desirous of having the fertile lands of the West for slavery and slaveowners. True to its promise, the Republican party in 1862 passed the law above named; and to-day tens of thousands of families are living in happy homes in the West by reason of that law. Now, why should it be repealed? Is there any danger? Yes. As soon as the Democrats got possession of the House of Representatives they passed a law withdrawing the lands of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama from the operation of that law. Although it passed the Senate, yet every one of the seventeen votes against it was Republican; while nearly all the negative votes in the House were Republican also. The Democrats do not want the chivalry of the South to be insulted by any Northern mudsill, hard-fisted farmer or city laboring man by getting a home among them. And further, the Democrats of the North are apparently desirous of striking another blow at the negro by taking from him the choice of getting a home out of the lands of the Government. It was a stroke at labor, a kind of stroke, too, that the Democratic party it used to giving. The success of that *party is the death of the Homestead law.* They have commenced already. They desire the rich lands of the country for speculators. As a proof of this, the act repealing the Homestead law, provides that lands in the States above named shall be put up at auction. Who will be there to buy them? JAMES H. HOPKINS and A. G. COCHRANE voted for the law above alluded to. The rebels of the South demanded that they should do this, and they did it.

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SENATOR BLAINE hit the nail squarely on the head in his speech at Cincinnati, the other day, when he declared that the first political duty of every loyal voter in the North, at this juncture, was to make certain of the election of a Republican Congress. The struggle in this country to-day is for the possession of the House of Representatives. That House has the power to tax and the power to appropriate money. They hold the purse and the sword of the nation, and the rebel Democracy are now striving as they never before strove for anything in this world, to hold possession of that House. They have got it to-day as absolutely as they ever had it in the old pro-slavery days; and the one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, including the Democratic members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional districts of this State, having been staunch rebel sympathizers during the war, while not a few served in the rebel ranks. Hundreds of the worst ruffianly repeaters and ballot box stuffers to be found in the Eastern and Western cities are also in attendance. It is intended, after the convention, to send these roughs into various parts of the State to "vote early and vote often," according to Tammany tactics. This is so well understood by the Republicans that an official circular has been issued warning local committees of the proposed raid, and instructing them how to proceed against these repeaters to secure their proper punishment. There is every indication that the Democrats are contemplating stupendous frauds on the ballot box, if possible, but the polls will be closely watched, and the scoundrels will have to be very smart if they get a chance to vote, or, if they vote, to escape from the State without first seeing the inside of the State prison.

PAY your taxes on or before October 7th.

THE present attitude of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS reminds us of the treachery of his father and grandfather to the old Federal party, and confirms the charge that "treachery was hereditary in the family." HILDRETH, the New England historian, writing of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, says: "ADAMS' sudden change of party having occurred just as his Senatorial term was about to expire, and when the prospect was that the vacancy would be filled by a Democratic Legislature, had exposed him to the charge of acting the part of a political mercenary. Perceiving that the Federalists had no longer any chance of re-establishing their political power, he had seized, it was said, the first convenient opportunity to transfer himself to the dominant side, and by a blind and implicit submission to the dictates of the Executive, to take that test of political orthodoxy most current at Washington. The Essex Junto Federalists, who had regarded the conduct of the elder ADAMS in reopening the negotiations with France as a piece of treachery to the Federal party, now exclaimed, with upraised hands, that *"treachery was hereditary in the family."*

SATURDAY, October 7th, is the last day for Naturalization or for payment of taxes.

A TILDEN AND HENDRICKS ORATOR.

Stand back for the great case of HOPKINS *vs.* HAYES and WHEELER and the Republican party generally. Mr. HOPKINS has, at length, put on his war paint, and will no longer rely upon the "still hunt" dodge or the "discrimination" or "reform" hobbies, but, throwing aside all such campaign trumpery, will now take the warpath himself, and bravely lead his Democratic followers to victory or death. Says the *Post* of yesterday, the official organ of Mr. HOPKINS, and, by the way, the "only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania":

Hon James H. Hopkins will take the stump on Saturday night for a vigorous campaign. He authorizes us to announce his appointments as follows:

His organ then gives quite a list of Democratic local meetings, which Mr. HOPKINS is to address in advocacy of the election of TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS and the St. Louis platform. This is as it should be, and we cherish the belief that it will tend to elucidate the issues of the pending canvass. It is claimed that Mr. HOPKINS is not only a lawyer but an orator. Instead, therefore, of talking in a vague and roundabout way, as the smaller fry do, of reform, taxation, rings, CAMERON etc., we shall now, doubtless, have something definite and lucid upon the tariff and the Democratic platform, and something equally sagacious and profound upon the national currency. Upon the latter question he can adroitly say some glittering trifles to please the HENDRICKS wing, and something equally good to satisfy the TILDEN crowd. Being, as he alleges, a "tariff" man himself, he will, of course, explain how it came about that he voted for KERR, a free trade Democrat for Speaker of the House, who constituted and appointed a Committee on Ways and Means hostile to a protective tariff and in the interests of free trade. The opportunity will be excellent also for further explanation as to how he came to vote for such an organization of the House of Representatives as resulted in the turning out of Union soldiers who held subordinate offices there, and the substitution in their place and stead of unrepentant rebels; and while his hand is in, we may as well know why he voted so persistently for the amnesty of the arch-rebel JEFF. DAVIS.

He will not, in all human probability, repeat his old political speeches of 1864 against the draft and in denunciation of "LINCOLN'S hirelings;" nor publicly arraign, as he then did, on the stump, the soldiers' of that great martyr of the patriot cause, whose name is now revered throughout the civilized world, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his paid hirelings and dupes. We predict that he will be discreetly reticent upon all these and other vital points. In lieu thereof, Mr. HOPKINS will treat his hearers to the old "Dime Novel" sensational story of the corruption and total depravity of the Republican party. We shall be told what great rascals GRANT, BLAINE, CAMERON, INGERSOLL and the other Republican leaders are, and it will be shown how they have ruined the country, and have imposed upon it the debt and taxes the people now labor under. The fools are not yet all dead, even if Mr. HOPKINS is alive, and that sort of thing will go down best with his admiring auditors. It may, however, occasionally occur to some Democrat of more than average comprehension and intelligence to inquire what share the war of the rebellion, and the aid and sympathy the South received in that struggle from their Northern friends and allies, such as Mr. HOPKINS, have to do with the present "hard times" and prostration of industries. Mr. HOPKINS can truthfully tell all about it if disposed so to do. But then he won't!

REMEMBER ALSO

That all who expect to vote on taxes, this year, must pay their taxes on or before Saturday, October 7th. There is no time to lose. Let every taxpayer make his right to vote sure, in good season.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, October 3, 1876.

Yesterday was the first day of the quarter, and as settling day had been characterized with nothing to disturb the current of business, many operators anticipated a brisk run of operations on 'Change with the opening of the new quarter.

It was the more reasonable to make such calculations from the condition of the Eastern markets and from the fact that the apathy which had so long pervaded the market gave place on Friday to considerable activity with a firmer feeling and healthier tone. From the time the market opened in the morning of that day until it closed there was a steady advance of ten cents and a quarter, with but a few very slight recessions.

Those who anticipated a great revival on the opening of the quarter were, however, doomed to disappointment. The market opened in the morning at $3 84¾ bid for certificates dated Monday, but the first actual sales were at $3 85, after which the market weakened, reaching $3 78¾, and finally closing at $3 80 with a weaker feeling.

The Birchfield, well at Herman station, on the Butler branch of the West Penn Railroad, is at present doing only about five barrels a day. It has been used of course in the bear interest, but has done all the service of which it was capable in that particular *role*. But it may figure yet as an important factor in giving fictitious value to property, in the neighborhood of "Moonshine City," or some other locality, which is more profitable in the market in the shape of town lots than as rural property.

The new Campbell well, on the A. L. Campbell farm, is producing in the neighborhood of fifteen barrels a day.

On the Morgan farm, the Bracken well is doing about twenty barrels. It is of considerable interest, being located on territory that had been regarded as doubtful, and was in consequence unmolested by the irrepressible producer during the dreary period of low-priced oil. There is already considerable demand for leases in the vicinity and the result of developments will show the actual condition of the western extension of the belt.

Marcus Brownson's new well, on the Duffy farm, is doing in the neighborhood of twenty barrels a day.

On the Fisher farm, Criswell City, H. L. Taylor & Co.'s new well is doing about twenty-five barrels daily.

This firm has just completed a well on the Riddle farm which is producing about five barrels a day. They have also a new well on the McCafferty farm, which is doing about twenty-five barrels a day.

Joseph Overy's new well on the Easterling farm struck the sand on Sunday, and has since made several flows. The sand is of good quality. The well was being tubed yesterday, and will probably make a twenty-five barrel pumper.

On the Jim Sweeney farm, H. L. Taylor & Co. have a new well seven feet in the sand, without any show of oil.

They have been several new wells coming in lately with quite limited production and many of those above mentioned are in first-class territory, clearly indicating the rapid drainage in progress of the immense Butler county reservoir of petroleum which was one of the wonders of the world in its time. Unfortunately this rich store of wealth was lavishly wasted, at once impoverishing the oil regions and enriching the dealers in our midst on the other side of the Atlantic. The insane extent to which production was pushed at a time when oil sold in the market for less than half the cost of the production is a parallel except in the case in the fable where the owner killed the goose which laid the golden egg.

Much indignation is felt among producers, and all interested in the trade, at the late move of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in reference to a writ of *quo warranto* against the Seaboard Pipe Line—as we designate the consolidated Pennsylvania Transportation Company here. The assertion has appeared in one of the Pittsburgh weeklies that the Grand Karns lines have drawn out of the consolidation, which is an unqualified untruth.

The fact is that it is impossible to find any one in the trade, not directly or indirectly in the employ of the combination, who is not emphatically in favor of the seaboard pipe line project. The late rise in freights on oil has only tended the more forcibly to impress upon them the vital necessity of some competing line of transportation that will effectually and forever wipe out the iniquitous discriminations, and leave all men on an equality in the business.

The market to-day has been weaker, although considerable business was done. It opened at $3 80 and fell off to $3 70, at which figures considerable sales were made. Several offers being made at $3 70, it receded to $3 68¾ bid, at which figure there were no transactions up to three o'clock.

The ring appear to be masters of the situation at present, and what their designs may be "no man knoweth, not even"—the best posted outside of the ring itself.

DOT.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

An American Steamer First to Cross the Atlantic.

An interesting fact to know at the present epoch in our history is that the first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American. From a letter written to the London *Times* by Mr. John S. Cunningham, now Pay Director of the United States Navy, we extract the following items of interest in connection with the fact. Mr. Cunningham's letter was called forth by a claim made by the *Times* in a previous issue, that the Sirius, a British steamship, was the first to cross. He says: "On referring to the files of June 21, 1819, you will find the following credited to *Marryade's Commercial Report* for that week:

"Among the arrivals yesterday at this port we were particularly gratified and astonished by the novel sight of a fine steamship which came round at 7:30 P. M., without the assistance of a single sail, in a style which displayed the power and advantage of the application of steam to vessels of the largest size, being 300 tons burden. She is the property of Messrs. Rain and Rogers sailed from Savannah, Ga. (United States), the 29th day of May, and arrived in the channel five days since. During her passage she worked her engines eighteen days. Her model is beautiful, and the accommodations for passengers elegant and complete. She is the first ship of this construction that has undertaken a voyage across the Atlantic."

The *Times*, of June 30, 1819, says: "The Savannah steam vessel, recently arrived at Liverpool from America—the first vessel of the kind that ever crossed the Atlantic—was chased the whole day off the coast of Ireland by the Kite revenue cruiser, on the Cork station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

Lloyd's List reports the arrival of the Savannah, at Liverpool, on the 20th of June, 1819, bound to St. Petersburg, and in Gore's Annals of Liverpool you will find the American steamer's arrival recorded among "remarkable events."

The steamship Savannah was an American ship, built, owned and navigated by Americans. Francis Ficket, of New York, built her for Daniel Dodd, and the engines were made by Stephen Vail, of Morristown, N. J. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers and navigated by Stephen Rogers, of New London, Conn.

The lead product and consumption of this country are both rapidly increasing, while imports are decreasing. In 1866 the product was 14,342 tons; in 1875, 53,000; with imports in 1866 of 27,200 tons; in 1875, 11,000. The annual consumption of the United States is about 60,000 tons. A slight increase of production would give a surplus for exportation.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and give it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their records with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for circular

PERSONAL.

George Adams, the train wrecker who was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years in the penitentiary at Erie, Pa., has escaped from a jail at Smithport, Pa., where he was temporarily confined.

Whether James Lick's great gift to the city of San Francisco is to be carried into effect appears to depend upon the action of his son, John Lick, of Lebanon, who is now on his way to California to look into the matter for himself.

Professor Nordenskjold has returned to St. Petersburg from the mouth of the river Yenisei. He found the sea clear of ice, and has established the possibility of carrying on trade between Russia and Siberia by way of the Arctic Ocean.

The question of employing married women as teachers of public schools, which occasionally comes to the surface in Boston, is causing much discussion in New York, and the number of married women in the schools of that city is so large that they are able to bring much influence to bear in favor of their retention.

Boston Corbett, who shot Wilkes Booth, lives in a little old forlorn-looking house in Camden, New Jersey. He busily plys his trade as a hatter. He lives alone in his little house, doing his own cooking and housekeeping, and seeing nobody but the members of his little flock of Methodists which meet nightly at his house, and of which he is the head.

The Bishop of Manchester, England, took occasion recently in a public speech to commend the acting of Mr. Irving, who has recently been performing *Hamlet* at Manchester. The Bishop said he started with delight that seventeen thousand persons in Manchester had gone to see Mr. Irving act that character, into which he had thrown new life. Whether Mr. Irving's reading was the true one or not it was not for him to say; but he knew Mr. Irving was a great actor, and that he was ennobling thing to see *Hamlet* performed by him.

A serious error is going the rounds of the press in reference to Mr. Disraeli and his late wife. She was not the Countess of Beaconsfield when he married her, nor did her money procure his first entrance into Parliament. Before, and at, and after that period, she was the wife of another man, and was plain Mrs. Lewis. Her first husband died, she married Mr. Disraeli in 1829, and it was not until 1868 that she became Countess of Beaconsfield, which title was conferred on the instance of Mr. Disraeli himself, who refused the title on his own account because he did not then wish to leave the House of Commons.

Here is a fact not generally known. When Prince Albert died, in December, 1861, among the numerous editorial notices of his life and character was one in the London *Telegraph*, which so touched and gratified the widowed Queen that, to mark her approbation, she ordered a copy of the paper to be sent daily to each of the royal palaces throughout the kingdom. Ever since, therefore, a royal edition of the *Telegraph*, of twenty-five copies, has been daily printed on the finest, thickest and whitest paper, which have been duly forwarded, pressed and folded, in accordance with the Queen's command. Those who have chanced to see a copy say that it is a perfect model of a newspaper. It is stated, however, that no bill for these papers has ever been presented, and never will be. If there had been, the royal order would probably have been revoked long ago.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. HEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

42 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milner, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS,

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN DANIEL STONE, GEORGE W. STONE and MARY J.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1876.

The money market is still active compared with its condition of three or four weeks ago, but notwithstanding the increased offerings of commercial paper and the expectation of a call for a statement from the comptroller of the currency, (which it is conjectured will be for Friday of this week) the banks make no difficulty in meeting all the requirements of their regular customers. The surplus funds of this market are not entirely in full employment, and some lenders would not be sorry to experience a further increase in the demand for loans. On the whole the financial situation is a satisfactory one. All of our banks, doing a legitimate business, are in an easy and strong condition, and are at present having a discount business of a character that affords moderate employment for their funds without hampering them or encroaching within a wide margin of their reserves. The supply of Eastern exchange is liberal, and drafts on New York rule easy at par in settlements between the banks. If there is any difference, bank notes are slightly scarce and are given a little more preference; but there is not enough difference to make any premium on the one or discount on the other. Local stocks and securities are without especial news of interest today.

—A noteworthy suggestion is made by the *Financial Chronicle* with reference to the public demand for more authentic information concerning the condition of railway companies whose securities are offered for investment. That journal says that it is useless to expect that the managers of railroad companies will voluntarily publish full monthly statements concerning the finances of their companies. All the experience of the past is against the idea; and it is useless to enter upon a tirade against the directors and officers of railroads for not doing what they are not required by law to do, and what they know will injure their prospects of making money out of the stocks and bonds of their companies by an intimate knowledge of their affairs, which the outside public does not possess. The simple question arises, is it right and desirable that railroad and other corporations should be compelled by law to make public frequent reports of their earnings, expenses and financial condition? For instance, the *Chronicle* suggests the advisability of a law to be passed by the Legislature of a State to require every railroad company operating within its territory to publish, shortly after the close of each month, a statement of (1) gross earnings; (2) operating expenses; (3) monthly charge for interest, leases, rentals, &c; (4) new issues of stock or bonds made; (5) increase of floating debt and any other specified items necessary to give a thorough view of the last receipts and actual financial position. The subject is an important one in social science and political economy, and is an open question for the discussion of our law-makers, there being strong arguments on both sides.

—The New York *Shipping List* makes the following remarks upon the natural course of the late stagnation in business:

In the presence of a stagnation of business, economists endeavor to account for the fact, in the ostensible hope that by giving proper heed to certain commonplaces the recurrence of a similar crisis may be avoided. In all the dissertations which have yet been made on the subject, a single statement is thrown out, viz: That periods of unwonted prosperity must in the nature of things suffer a reaction, and that common prudence inculcates the lesson that we should be prepared for it. A concurrent opinion is expressed by the clearest-headed economists that the existing depression will pass away only by slow degrees. The arguments proceeds on the assumption that we are suffering in a greater degree from the inflated values that have long been laid at the root of any depression, whatever its depth or extent—that of a too widely diffused system of credit. This remedy has been applied so effectually, however, that things are beginning to look up, and the probability is that we shall from this time forward make fair progress towards the goal of renewed prosperity. But there is considerable time to readjust the machinery of commerce that has been so ruthlessly thrown out of gear, but it is satisfactory to know that the work has commenced, and is making reasonably good progress.

—**The following is the adverse side of the case as told by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*:**

It is so far just impossible to discover precisely what progress the Syndicate have made with their new loan, as they have made no official report, and the public can only guess the result of their operations. At first the new subscriptions closed, September 4th, shrewd observers came to the conclusion that about thirty millions of the new bonds had been subscribed for by the public, and that the balance had been taken by the members of the Syndicate themselves. It is not probable that the placing of the whole $50,000,000 of these 4½ per cents, will be accomplished in less than two years.

—The internal Revenue Commissioner has instructed United States attorneys in different parts of the country to institute suits against all parties who are supposed to have evaded the payment of their entire income tax, when that law was in existence.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oct. 3rd & 4th, 1876.						
Gold	112⅝	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅞
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	107½					107½
5-20's, 1865, coupon	113					113
5-20's, 1865, new	113					113
5-20's, 1867, registered	115½					115½
5-20's, 1867	115½					115½
5-20's, 1868 registered	117½	117½				117½
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½				117½
10-40's	114	114				114
5-20's	113½	113½				113½
Currency 6's	125	125				125
Central Pacific 1st	108	108				108
Western Union Tel.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Quicksilver	12					12
Pacific Mail	22½					22½
Panama	120					120
Adams Express	68					68
Wells-Fargo Express	78½					78
American Express	50					50
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Michigan Central	41½	41½	42	42	42	41½
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Illinois Central	81	81	81	81	81	81
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96					96
Chicago & Northwest	34¾					35
Do. preferred	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Rock Island	99½	99½				99½
St. Paul common	36½	36½				36½
Do. preferred	59½	59½	59½	59½		59½
Wabash, common	8					8
Fort Wayne	97	97½				97½
Ohio & Mississippi	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Union Pacific	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Hannibal & St. Jo	12½					12½
Do. preferred	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	18¾					18¾
Iron Mountain	18¾					18¾
La. C. & L. C.	8½					8½
Missouri Pacific	23					23
South Carolina, Ap.	22					22
South Carolina, new	22					22
Missouri 6's	103¼					103¼

—**The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:**

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			47½
Reading			24¾
United Cos. of N. J.	130½	131½	131
Pgh. Title & Trust Co.			24
Lehigh Valley			46
Allegheny Valley	101		
P. C. & St. L. m b	83¼		

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Sterling receipts $350,000. Clearings $11,000,000. Sterling firmer at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110, declined to 109¾ and closed at 109¾. Borrowing rates 2 per cent. to flat and 1 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS are heavy.

Government bonds weak. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities quiet. There was a sharp turn for the better in the investment feeling to-day and the Stock Exchange was the scene of great excitement from the opening to the close of business. Speculation was centered largely in coal stocks, which were very active, with frequent fluctuations. Some of the bears attempt to cover and prices advanced 10@8½ per cent. In this marked rise, New York Central was the most conspicuous, the stock advancing from 87½ to closing at 93¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western followed close in the wake of New Jersey Central and rose from 87½ to 93¾, reaching the highest point. Then came Delaware & Lackawanna and Western, which advanced from 87½ to 91¾, with final sales at 91⅝. There was great activity in this stock also and fluctuations were violent at intervals. Morris and Essex advanced from 90 to 91. There was a marked difference in coal shares between sales of cash, regular and sellers' options. In New Jersey Central cash stock brought 1@⅛ per cent. over regular, and rates were made to seller 3 days, at 1 per cent., seller 10 days at 1⅛@1¼ per cent., and seller 30 days at 1⅜ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western cash shares were made seller 3 days, at ½ per cent., and seller 4 days at 1 per cent. The prices of regular Delaware, Lackawanna and Western consolidated stock brought from 91¾ per cent. more than regular, while rates were made seller three days at 1⅛@¼ per cent., and seller 10 and 30 days at ½ per cent. below the regular price. The general market outside of coal stocks was in the main firm and higher. Lake Shore advanced 1¼, and closed at 54¾. Northwestern common rose to 35, preferred to 59½, Rock Island to 99¾, Western Union to 70¾ and Ohio and Mississippi to 10⅝, closing at these figures. Illinois Central sold up to 85⅝ under the rule. The St. Paul stocks were weaker on falling off in earnings; the common declined to 28¾ and preferred to 58½. Michigan Central advanced to 42⅝, and closed at 42½. New York Central was firm at 93¾@93¾. The market, with few exceptions, closed up firm. Transactions, 197,000 shares, of which 3,600 were Northwestern; 12,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Lake Shore, 3,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 8,600 Michigan Central, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 33,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.				
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	99¾	
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	36¾	
Pacific Mail	22½	Do. preferred	58½	
Mariposa	4	Do. preferred	9¾	
Do. preferred	9¾	Ft. Wayne	97	
Adams Express	68½	Toledo & Wabash	8	
Wells-Fargo Express	78	Do. preferred	12	
American Express	50	Chicago & Alton	96	
U. S. Express	69	Do. preferred	120	
New York Central	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	10¾	
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Lack.	91⅝	
Michigan Central	42½	Atlantic & P. Tel.	17¾	
Michigan Southern	54¾	Central Pacific	95	
Illinois Central	85⅝	Missouri Pacific	23	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96	Atlantic & P. pref.	18¾	
Chicago & Northwest	35	Burl. & Mo. in N.	13	
Do. preferred	59½	Hannibal & St. Jo	13	
Rock Island	99¾	Do. preferred	25	
St. Paul common	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	106½	
Do. preferred	59½	Edward & Lack.	71¾	
Wabash, common	8	Union Pacific	62½	
Fort Wayne	97	Harlem	122½	
Ohio & Mississippi	10½	N. J. Central	93¾	
Union Pacific	62½	Hannibal & St. Jo	13	
Harlem	122½	Do. preferred	25	
N. J. Central	93¾	Atlantic & P. pref.	18¾	
Hannibal & St. Jo	13	Atlantic & Pac. pfd.	18¾	
Do. preferred	25	Iron Mountain	18¾	
Atlantic & Pac. pfd.	18¾	La. C. & L. C.	8½	
Iron Mountain	18¾	Missouri Pacific	23	
La. C. & L. C.	8½	South Carolina, Ap.	22	
Missouri Pacific	23	South Carolina, new	22	
South Carolina, Ap.	22	Missouri 6's	103¼	
South Carolina, new	22			
Missouri 6's	103¼			

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Sterling receipts $350,000. Clearings $11,000,000. Sterling firmer at 482@484.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110, declined to 109¾ and closed at 109¾. Borrowing rates 2 per cent. to flat and 1 per cent. for carrying.

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Government bonds weak. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities quiet. There was a sharp turn for the better in the investment feeling to-day and the Stock Exchange was the scene of great excitement from the opening to the close of business. Speculation was centered largely in coal stocks, which were very active, with frequent fluctuations. Some of the bears attempt to cover and prices advanced 10@8½ per cent. In this marked rise, New York Central was the most conspicuous, the stock advancing from 87½ to closing at 93¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western followed close in the wake of New Jersey Central and rose from 87½ to 93¾, reaching the highest point. Then came Delaware & Lackawanna and Western, which advanced from 87½ to 91¾, with final sales at 91⅝. There was great activity in this stock also and fluctuations were violent at intervals. Morris and Essex advanced from 90 to 91. There was a marked difference in coal shares between sales of cash, regular and sellers' options. In New Jersey Central cash stock brought 1@⅛ per cent. over regular, and rates were made to seller 3 days, at 1 per cent., seller 10 days at 1⅛@1¼ per cent., and seller 30 days at 1⅜ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western cash shares were made seller 3 days, at ½ per cent., and seller 4 days at 1 per cent. The prices of regular Delaware, Lackawanna and Western consolidated stock brought from 91¾ per cent. more than regular, while rates were made seller three days at 1⅛@¼ per cent., and seller 10 and 30 days at ½ per cent. below the regular price. The general market outside of coal stocks was in the main firm and higher. Lake Shore advanced 1¼, and closed at 54¾. Northwestern common rose to 35, preferred to 59½, Rock Island to 99¾, Western Union to 70¾ and Ohio and Mississippi to 10⅝, closing at these figures. Illinois Central sold up to 85⅝ under the rule. The St. Paul stocks were weaker on falling off in earnings; the common declined to 28¾ and preferred to 58½. Michigan Central advanced to 42⅝, and closed at 42½. New York Central was firm at 93¾@93¾. The market, with few exceptions, closed up firm. Transactions, 197,000 shares, of which 3,600 were Northwestern; 12,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Lake Shore, 3,600 Ohio and Mississippi, 8,600 Michigan Central, 19,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 33,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

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South Carolina, Ap.	22	Missouri 6's	103¼
South Carolina, new	22		
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GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117½	New 5's	114½
5-20's, 1865	113½	5-20's, registered	114
5-20's, 1865, new	113½	10-40's	114
5-20's, 1867	115½	Currency 6's	124½
5-20's, 1868	117½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	43½	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, new	28	New 6's 5 per ct. bds	110½

LONDON, October 4, 5 P. M.—Consols 96 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 105½; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9; do preferred 17.

PARIS, October 4.—Rentes 105 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 4.—United States bonds —New 5's 105½.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 9⅝.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1876.

The general course of trade is not materially altered from what has been previously reported concerning the markets. The volume of business seems to be slightly on the increase in certain lines, continues active and satisfactory in others, while in one or two branches trade is still decidedly dull. Grain shows an upward tendency and we noted advanced quotations on wheat, while oats were a little easier. The grain trade, though not very active, has a rather firm outlook and has improved in volume during the past two weeks. Produce is dull, the activity being confined to dairy products. Provisions and groceries are steady, with a moderately good trade and no very marked changes in quotations. In dry goods a satisfactory business is being done at firm rates. One of the leading jobbing houses of this city, we are informed, made aggregate sales for September footing up nearly as large an amount as in 1875, and this, too, in the face of a decline of 20@25 per cent. in the values of their goods, which is a satisfactory sign. Other lines of trade are steady and moderately active.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,775	11,993	21,768
Apples, bbls	559	1,401	1,960
Cheese, bxs	1,013	2,097	3,110
Corn, bus	4,969	7,068	12,037
Wheat, bus	7,523	9,871	17,394
Barley, bus	8,305	8,551	16,751
Rye, bus	260	1,158	1,418
Oats, bus	13,962	23,347	37,309
Butter, pkgs	312	325	637
Bacon, lbs	7,953	10,904	16,857
Bacon, tcs	170	1,321	2,091
Potatoes, bus	1,895	2,431	4,326
Hay, bales	991	1,174	1,749

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues steady with a general tendency in favor of strength. Wheat is not coming forward very freely and a slight advance is quotable; millers will readily pay full rates for prime sound grades. We note sales of 1 car prime red winter at $1 29; 1 car amber do $1 25; 1 car prime new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 23@1 25 for amber; $1 22@1 24 for white. Corn is scarce and in some demand, on flat holders control prices and a firmer feeling is quotable. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@57c for Ohio do; 56@56c for high-mixed; 55@56c for mixed; 54@55c for low-mixed; 53@54c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed Oats are a shade easier under the influence of slightly increased receipts, and prices are offered about a cent off from the highest figures at the opening of the week. We quote prime white at 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c; Rye firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 60@65c, but buyers are not disposed to take the views opposed to take nothing but the best grades and to require guarantees of quality from sellers. We quoted at 58@60c for choice to prime spring. Jobbing sales rule 3@5 above quotations.

FLOUR—The feeling is firm, and should wheat continue in its upward course, another advance would probably be made in that article. The jobbing demand is active and receipts are rather large. Ruling prices are as follows for wholesale trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat floor $7 00 ₰ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 50@6 75; No. 1 red winter do $6 25@6 50; No. 2 do $5 50@5 75 ₰ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Western fancy $7 75@8 00; Minnesota, $5 50@6 50; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $9 50@10 00; Graham flour $6 00@6 50; spring wheat 75c ₰ bushel; oatmeal $6 00 ₰ barrel; rega $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₰ barrel.

HAY—The demand is quite active but receipts are also larger and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime to choice timothy $14 00@15 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store sells at $1 00@1 50 higher. A wagon load sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 ₰ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is somewhat easier but fairly active. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 ₰ ton; seconds and shipstuff $13 00@16 00; middling $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Trade is in fair volume comparatively, but receipts are also increased, and prices are held at former rates. We quote at $1 75@1 50 per bbl for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—Continue in good demand and rather limited supply, at a range of $1 80@1 90 for navy.

BUTTER—There is a steady and active demand for the high grades of table butter, which are firm at former figures. Low grades are dull and unchanged and easy. Advices from New York report a decline there, which produces no effect here. It is thought that it will continue might bring prices down somewhat after a few days. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 35@36c; choice do 32@34c; prime do 30@32c; choice solid packed 22@26c; prime do 20@22c; common do 18@20c.

CHEESE—The demand continues active and prices continue to show a strong upward tendency. We note the transactions in round lots of September makes of Ohio factory at 13c, but the business is by no means confined to these lots. Reports are large and business quite active. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12½@13c; fancy do 13½@14c; prime Limburger, New York Goshen rules at 12½@13c in round lots; 14@15c in small quantities.

CRANBERRIES—The market is easy and prices are lower, ruling to-day at $5 50@6 00 ₰ bushel.

EGGS—Are very steadily and without decided alteration. We quote strictly fresh at 20@22c ₰ dozen with occasional business at 20c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—Grapes are in somewhat reduced supply and firmer at 40@50c ₰ basket. Pears are steady and unchanged at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic ruling at 20c ₰ lb; new California 20@22c ₰ lb.

POULTRY—A moderate demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote live chickens at 35@45c ₰ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—A little improvement in the receipts is reported, but slightly more activity in the demand and prices are about the same as last week. Nothing is done as yet in carlots in bulk, and quotations for such business can hardly be made. We quote at $2 00@2 10 per barrel for prime; $1 25@1 75 for common. Quotations in sacks from store are $2 25@2 50 per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy and unchanged. We quote at $3 00@3 25 ₰ barrel for Baltimore; 40@50c ₰ bushel.

ONIONS—Are in rather more plenty and easier $2 25@2 50 ₰ barrel.

SEED—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₰ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₰ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand continues fair for the season and prices are steady and satisfactory in volume. Prices are steady and the only material change which we have to note is slightly higher quotations by some dealers in lard oil. Receipts have been quite large for the past few days and adequate to supply orders and 1,325 barrels for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₰ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11¼c.

BEEF—The market is steady and very easier at 15¼c ₰ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15½c. Beef tongues, ₰ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ₰ lb; in half barrels 12½c; in 10 ₰ buckets 13c; in 5 ₰ pails 13½c; in 3 ₰ caddies 13¾c ₰ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 14¼c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₰ lb; in 3-lb pails 14¼c ₰ lb; in 5-lb pails 13¾c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra winter-strained 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 70@75c ₰ gallon; No. 2 at 64@66c; miners' at 75@80c; while winter yellow is nominal at 95@96c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ₰ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9½c ₰ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₰ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for staple groceries is without material alteration in volume, being steady and moderately active. No very marked changes are reported in quotations from our previous figures, and the general range of prices is unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	21 c	Standard A	10¼@10⅝c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	10⅛@10⅜c
Prime Rio	22 c	Ex. extra C	10@10⅛c
Good Rio	20 @ 20 c	Extra C—good	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9@9⅜c
Java	30 c	Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		City Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	22@23c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk, 2?	@23 c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₰ gall.
Java, in bulk	34@35c	Strictly ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	50@71 c	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@72 c	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@39 c	Ex. white drips	55c
English	30@39 c	Golden drips	50c
Oolong	25@40 c	Lower grades	25@45c
Japan	30 c	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@50 c	Irish soap, ₰ box	$1 20
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₰ box	5 75
Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c	Good do, ₰ box	5 25
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	4 75
Rangoon	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Louisiana	7 c	Pure Castile	12 c
Starch.		German mottled	7@7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	California, ₰ box	$1 20
Silver gloss	5 c	*Candles.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bl-ch'd, in kgs	14@15 c
Spices, whole.		Bl-ch'd in 10-lb ₰ box	15 c
Cloves	45 c	Bl-ch'd, in papers	15@16 c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	23@25 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at steady quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$ 5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay 17 00		Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large 12 00		Lake Herring, do	2 25
No. 2 medium	10@11 00	L'ge Georges cod-fish, ₰ lb	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₰ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₰ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₰ lb; new do, 11½c; Sultanas, 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₰ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 27c; do Jordan 55c, do Evica 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c. Smyrna figs 16c. Cocoanuts $6 50. Maccaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₰ box, $7 50. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₰ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₰ hundreds.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₰ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 70; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₰ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

October 4.—The market was rather quiet to-day with slight fluctuations, closing at a little advance. Refined was quiet and nominal.

CRUDE—The market to-day has ruled comparatively steady. Opening at $3 67½ it rapidly advanced without any sales to $3 68. Considerable oil was then offered and some 20,000 barrels changed hands. On further offerings the price gave way sharply, touching $3 60. Here a reaction took place and a gradual advance was established up to $3 66½, at which point may now be quoted at that figure. Shipment was neglected with no open bids and only a few private sales at 367½@ over prices. Well rates rule at $3 62½@3 67½.

REFINED—The market is quiet and rather stagnant under the downward tendency of the crude market. Exporters are demanding concessions of ½@¾c on spot and prompt deliveries; but refiners hold firm to former rates and refuse to make any concessions. The market is consequently at a standstill on round lots, and quotations for Eastern deliveries are nominal. We quote standard white at 22@22½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 23c for the home trade. New York rules nominally at 25c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23½c @26c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is easy at $1 35 for city made; $1 25 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph].

NEW YORK, October 4, closing October 3.—There is no material change in the position of this market. Refiners are confident and meet the moderate export requirements only at full figures. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14c do in shipping order nominal; refined 20c; crude in cases 30@31c; naptha 11c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 20c; at Philadelphia 20c.

OIL CITY, October 4.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The opening price was firm at 68c. Very little was done until it began to decline to 67½. It then rallied to 67 7-16, when it dropped to 67 3-16, subsequently recovering at 67 7-16 and closing at 67 5-16. In shipment nothing was doing with quotations about 10@12½c below. Refined, spot, sales and resales were 51,000 barrels.

PARKERS, October 4.—10:15 A. M.—United 67 3-16; Union 67 5-32; shipment difficult to quote, with no inquiry. 11:40 A. M.—United 67 5-16; Union 67 5-32; shipment—nothing stirring.

ROUSEVILLE, October 4.—Market quiet and dull at 67 7-16.

TITUSVILLE, October 4.—Market quiet at 67 5-16@67¾.

OIL CITY, October 4.—Market firm at 67 13-32 bid for United; immediate shipment 67 7-16@67 5-16.

TITUSVILLE, October 4.—Market quiet at 67 5-16@67¾.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Market quiet; standard white 25¾@26c; crude 12½@c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 4.—Petroleum dull; crude 11c; refined 26c; cases 30c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Petroleum dull; refined 25¾@26c; crude nominal.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—Refined petroleum 18¾@19d; do spirits 11¾d.

ANTWERP, October 4.—Refined petroleum 49 francs.

CLEVELAND, October 4.—Petroleum—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	1,575
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.	2,503

Dry Goods.

Business continues fairly active and satisfactory with our leading houses and a large distribution of seasonable fabrics is being made. Many buyers of this section who have been East for the purpose of making purchases this fall have found it necessary to come to Pittsburgh and have returned and purchased large bills of goods if in the jobbing trade. Prices are firm and although certain makes of prints have been advanced there is no change to note and still selling at former quotations. The following are prices current:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Penn Mills	36	6½	Fruit of Loom	36	9¼
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Laconia E	36	6¾
Western trade	36	7	Lacoma B	36	7½
Masonville	36	6½	Lacoma O	36	8
Avondale	36	8½	Lacoma O	9-4	22½
Conestoga A	36	8½	Lacoma	10-4	25
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	4-4	11½
Chippewa A	28	5	Lawrence L L	4-4	7

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	37	6	Lonsdale	36	11
Suffolk A	36	6¾	Lonsdale Cam	36	14
Fairmount	36	6	Fruit of Loom	36	11
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	10
Hamilton	36	6½	Ocean	36	9
Blackstone	36	9¼	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabot	36	11
Pemberton	36	8½	Pepperell	4-4	8
Hill	36	10	Pepperell	10-4	27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	8	Pinkett's	8
Glasgow	8	Eagle	7½
Renfrew dress sty	10	Pinkett's	9
Cocheco	6¼	Sprague's	6¼
Merrimac	6¼	American	6¼
Amoskeag	6¼	Allen	6¼
Oriental	6¼		

PRINTS.

Conesto

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				—WIND.—		
7 A. M..	29.997	42	83	W.	6 m'ls	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.910	49	63	S.	10 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29.960	43	66	S. W.	10 m'ls	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.956 Highest thermom... 49
Mean thermom... 44.2 Lowest thermom...40.5
Rainfall..... 0.20

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
October 4, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain'f in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo.....	30.00	48	.23	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati.....	29.94	50	.07	Lt. rain.
Davenport.....	29.97	39	..	Clear.
Denver.....	29.90	47	..	Fair.
Indianapolis ...	29.94	50	..	Cloudy.
Keokuk.....	29.93	46	..	Cloudy.
Leavenworth...	29.98	45	..	Clear.
Louisville.....	29.98	50	.03	Lt. rain.
Memphis.....	29.97	52	.41	Cloudy.
Nashville.....	29.95	52	.49	Lt. rain.
Omaha.....	29.94	41	..	Hazy.
Portland, Org.	29.98	61	..	Clear.
Salt Lake.....	30.00	59	..	..
San Diego.....	30.03	66	..	Cloudy.
San Francisco.	29.97	57	..	Cloudy.
Shreveport..	29.86	74	..	Cloudy.
St. Louis.....	30.00	47	.04	Cloudy.
Vicksburg.....	29.93	67	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson....	29.91	54	..	Cloudy.

Bob Grier's Case.

The Board of Pardons, now in session at Harrisburg, has heard the application for the assurance of a pardon to Robert J. Grier, the absconding cashier of the defunct, Nation Trust Company. The petition, signed by many stockholders of the bank and other prominent citizens, was forwarded some three weeks since. S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., of counsel for the stockholders, appeared at the, session, in advocacy of the granting of the assurance applied for, and presented more elaborately than did the petition the reasons why Grier should be relieved of all obstructions from a speedy return to the city. The main points made were that he could throw light on the transactions of the bank, give information, not elsewhere accessible, relative to certain accounts which will relieve the stockholders from payments, that are not just, etc. The Board reserved its decision.

A Mother-in-Law Item.

Letitia Gocher, an aged woman living in the Second ward, Allegheny, applied to Robert Dilworth at the office of the Allegheny Poor Board during Clerk McGonnigle's absence at the Lancaster Convention, stating that she was formerly in comfortable circumstances, but had been gradually reduced to destitution, and the parties with whom she had been living refused to entertain her any longer. The substance of her story, as told by Acting clerk Dilworth, was that her husband, dying about fourteen years ago, left her some means, but all had been absorbed in living expenses. She had been living with a family in the Second ward, but they, having tired of her, had forced her to the Poor Board. She had a daughter married to an attorney in Iowa, but she, too, had turned the cold shoulder upon her, as no response had been to received several letters which she had written. In answer to her request for relief, Mr. Dilworth informed her that he could do nothing for her except to send her to the Home, and this was accordingly done.

Yesterday Clerk McGonnigle received the following letter from Robert George, Esq., Mrs. Gocher's son-in-law at Council Bluffs:

"It would, perhaps, be meddlesome for me to attempt to offer an excuse for this apparent neglect, nor will I, further than to state that upon several occasions have I brought the old lady to my home, in Council Bluffs, where she had nothing to do but amuse herself as seemed to her best. But my home became monotonous to her, and I had to send her, at her request, back to Allegheny, to see her friends, from whom she has received cold comfort. We have always desired to have her with us, and we are ready and willing to furnish the means to bring her to our home, and for no other purpose. As for her daughter turning the "cold shoulder" on her, you have heard but one side of the story; I care not to repeat the other. * * If she will come to her daughter's home and make herself pleasant and agreeable, I will forward by mail sufficient money to carry her there."

The old lady will be shipped to Council Bluffs as soon as arrangements can be made.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Seventh ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, Captain McFarland, and the Russell Errett Marching Corps, Captain Bruce, met on Bluff street this evening.

What is termed the "Printers' Hayes, Wheeler and Hopkins" Marching Club turned out last evening thirty-four strong. As but few of the column are known as printers and only three or four of them as Republicans, it is evident that the club is misnamed. It is intended to deceive, but the public will not be misled. Republican printers repudiate the false show made in their name.

The Sewickley Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club will take part in the pole raising this evening at Mitchell's Mills. Hon. B. C. Christy and Col. Joseph S. Haymaker will deliver addresses on the occasion. The Republicans of Sewickley are making arrangements for a grand demonstration on Thursday, 12th inst. The members of the party in that locality are very active and propose to give a good account of themselves in November.

A Republican meeting will be held at the headquarters, Sarah street, Thirty-fifth ward, this evening, when the following speakers will be in attendance: H. J. Collier, G. L. Braun, J. S. Robb and Wm. C. Stillwagon. The glee clubs will be present. The ladies of the First precinct will present the club with a flag. The southwest division will turn out under the command of Major Felix C. Negley, and will march through the principal streets of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards, and pass along Grandview avenue. There will also be a fine display of fireworks.

The East End Republican club has ordered twenty pioneer and fifty rank and file uniforms.

There is to be a turnout in the Twenty-first ward this (Thursday) evening, in which all the East End Republican clubs will participate.

The South Side Republicans are making extensive preparations for the demonstration next Saturday evening.

A Hayes and Wheeler meeting was held at Turtle Creek on Tuesday evening, and and was called to order by H. R. Cholfant, Chairman, Thomas Parke; Vice-Presidents, Chas. Gilmore, W. L. Hunter, A. C. Tinsman, Thos. Stewart, Matthew Hamilton, John Hill, J. B. Hedge, John McIntosh, Dr. G. Gladden; Secretaries, J. B. Holland, C. S. Dickson, T. J. Chalfant, J. E. Hunter, Jno. McKeloy, Jr. The meeting was ably addressed by S. P. Fulton, Esq., and Colonel Blakely, both of whom spoke at some length of the merits and demerits of both parties and their candidates.

The Third ward Hayes and Wheeler club held a special meeting at the school house last evening. 'Squire John Burke was called to the chair and Gottlelb J. Gross chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was to organize a pioneer club. The following uniform was adopted: Red shirts, white scarf and black silk hat; and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Uniforms: John Doyle, John Eorn and Lewis Kettelberger. There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward at the school house, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

THE BOILER TESTS.

Results of the Munhall Farm Experiments.

The results of the boiler experiments at the Munhall farm have just been made public. They are as follows, according to the *Chronicle*:

First—Proven, that in a boiler composed of numerous sheets of iron, the weakest will give way first.

Second—Proven, that under similar circumstances the strongest sheet will resist the pressure the longest.

Third—Proven, that the sheets directly over the furnace if burnt, through careless firing of other causes, are more liable to succumb to the pressure of the steam than if they were not injured.

Fourth—Proven, that observing the pressure and general tests of a strong boiler made especially for experimental purposes, while the experimenter is in a bomb-proof a couple of hundred yards away, may not show infallibly the reason why the boiler explodes, nor indicate with precision how much pressure can be gun up safely in an ordinary boiler, made of inferior iron and labelled "Harrisburg C. H. No. 1."

Fifth—Proven, that a doubtful riveted, extra heavy gauge boiler can be burst, provided the steam is raised to the proper degree of pressure to accomplish that undesirable end.

Sixth—Proven, that so far as the experiments of the Commission are to be taken as conclusive, the only way to discover why boilers burst is to detail a man to remain in each boiler, who is to take notes in short hand of the various condition of water, steam, iron, gases, etc., that he may observe from moment to moment while he is thus on duty.

Seventh—Proven, that so far as the experimenters are in a position to advise, about the only method which they can "confidently recommend" as efficacious in saving life and limb in the event of explosions, is for persons who have boilers, to erect bomb proofs a few hundred yards from them, wherein those who are compelled to work near the boilers may be employed. That's the plan the Commission adopted, and see—every one of them is alive and kicking to-day, notwithstanding the explosions they've engineered.

THERE is some talk of reorganizing the *East End Gymnasium*.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Hill Ablaze With Enthusiasm—A Handsome Banner Presented to the Eighth Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club—Able Speeches by Jos. M. Gazzam, S. P. Fulton, W. C. Stillwagon, R. S. Frazer, Esqs., Major Russell Errett and Hon. H. H. McCormick.

The presentation of a handsome banner to the Eighth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Marching Club last evening was made the occasion of a rousing meeting by the voters of the hill districts. The exercises took place at the corner of Centre avenue and Crawford street, where a commodious stand had been erected. But a few days previously, the announcement of the presentation was made, yet such was the interest manifested that at the opening of the meeting the throng that gathered in front of the speakers' stand was estimated at fully eight hundred voters, a large number of whom were Democrats, and in addition a fair attendance of the gentler sex. Despite the chilling atmosphere, the assemblage maintained their position until the close of the meeting, evincing by close attention and frequent plaudits their hearty appreciation of the telling points made by the various speakers. We regret that pressure on our columns prevents us presenting the several addresses in full.

John G. Bryant, Esq., called the meeting to order and read the following list of officers, who were chosen by acclamation:

President—John W. McGimpsey. Vice Presidents—Alderman Joseph A. Butler, Colonel R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. Patterson, Esq., Captain George B. Chalmers, James Hill, Esq., George Jacobs, Esq., Major B. F. Kennedy and Dr. J. Guy McCandless. Secretaries—John G. Little, Jos. O. Brown, Esqs., and reporters of the press.

Mr. McGimpsey, on taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor, and closed by introducing Jos. M. Gazzam, Esq., who in a very appropriate address presented the Eighth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett club with a handsome banner, the gift of the ladies of the ward. The ensign is of white silk with the inscription on its face, "1876—Eighth Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club."

On the reverse is this motto: "Union—The Men who Saved the Ship of State shall Sail it."

S. P. Fulton, on behalf of the club, received the beautiful banner, and returned thanks to the fair donors in a speech replete with telling points. Both addresses were loudly applauded. The Eighth Ward Club, numbering one hundred and fifty men, carrying their magnificent standard, and escorted by the Eleventh Ward Club Captain Sample, made the tour of the ward headed by a martial band, and attracted the most favorable comments from the spectators by their fine appearance and superb marching.

In the meantime the multitude around the stand were entertained by able addresses. John A. Lambie, Esq., was the first speaker. His presentation of the issues of the campaign was characterized by a logical clearness that evoked frequent plaudits.

He was followed by W. C. Stillwagon, Esq., who reviewed the record of the Democratic and Republican parties. It was our bounden duty at this critical juncture in our national affairs to trust only that party that had saved the nation, not the treasonable crew that had endeavored to disrupt the Union. His speech, though brief, was a masterly effort.

The chairman next introduced Major Russell Errett, the Republican candidate for Congress, who was greeted with three rousing cheers and a tiger. Mr. Errett bowed his thanks for the compliment and commenced by stating that he was determined to follow the rule he had laid down for himself at the opening of the campaign, namely, to avoid personalities. In fact no personal issue was presented. It was a momentous question of principle. The real issue was whether the "solid South" shall again control the nation. Prior to the great rebellion the Southern leaders were foremost in public affairs, and their Northern allies were content to play back seats. Since the war the same rebellious crew, that for four long years, fought with the fury of demons, is said, voted for this young man and were still scheming to regain power and influence, and they were being aided and abetted by their Northern sympathizers.

I have here, said the speaker, two bills which were introduced into the last Congress by Southern members for the payment of rebel war claims to the amount of nearly $2,400,000,000, and if Mr. Hopkins is re-elected, does any one doubt but that he would vote for such claims. If the rebels once get into power there is no telling where they will stop. The Northern Democrats are determined to sacrifice everything to the demands of the Southern rebels.

The speaker paid his respects to Mr. Tilden, and concluded by appealing to his audience to rally round the flag of the Republican party. There is no safety elsewhere.

The Major was frequently applauded, and when he was finished he was greeted with three more rousing cheers and a tiger.

Hon. H. H. McCormick, J. E. Frazer, Esq., and Jos. M. Gazzam, Esq., followed in brief but effective and telling speeches, which were well received, and at a late hour the meeting—a grand success, by the way—adjourned.

A BOOK ABOUT PITTSBURGH.

Thurston's "Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial Year."

The interest with which Thurston's *"Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial Year"* has been received by the public outside of Pittsburgh is a gratifying evidence of the interest that attaches to our city and its industries. Some four or five hundred copies, which were distributed through the Chamber of Commerce by our manufacturers to the exports at Philadelphia, were, we are informed, sought for with great avidity.

The good effect of such a publication on the general prosperity of a community is not to be questioned. As a case in point we are aware of one large establishment in this city, whose proprietor was induced to locate at Pittsburgh by the perusal of a volume of a similar nature issued by Mr. Thurston, some twenty years since. The volume just issued has drawn from distinguished persons strong expressions of its general excellence and detail value. We have seen letters from Edward Everett Hall, the distinguished writer and Hon. Mr. Lawrence the great Boston manufacturer, among others, commending its great value to the city and its interest to the reader. The circulation of such a volume is to a certain extent a public duty. While our leading banks and more prominent manufacturers have, with a praiseworthy public spirit, purchased and circulated large quantities of the volume, the general business public have not, we understand, shown the interest they should in the circulation of a publication so creditable in all respects to the city, and so well calculated to advance our general prosperity by its forcible exposition of our industries. Pittsburgh is the only city in the Union from which a volume of the character of Mr. Thurston's publication has been sent forth in commemoration of the Centennial year. This fact as well as the merits of the volume will without doubt cause it to be carefully perused by those into whose hands it may fall, and become a book of frequent reference, rendering its pages a constant advertisement of the city and its business. We understand that Mr. Thurston contemplates the circulation of some two or three thousand copies free to such points and persons where it will do the most good. The expense of the postage and cost of the books to be compensated by the insertion of such a limited number of advertisements as will defray that expense. Our leading banks and manufacturers having in a liberal manner done their share in making Pittsburgh better known through their circulation of several thousand copies of the work; the general public can only contribute their advertisements to this proposed edition do their proportion of a desirable public service in causing a wider circulation of the volume, attaining, also, a direct advantage in thus circulating their own advertisements among the business houses and thousand hotels to which it is proposed to send it. Mr. Thurston in writing the book has done the city good service, and we trust the requisite amount of advertising will be forthcoming to justify him in circulating the entire edition he proposes to thus judiciously distribute. A few dollars each expended in this manner by our general business houses will be a good investment advertisement of their business where the volume may go, and the aggregate justify the expense of the proposed free edition, and yet more widely spread the story of our city's growth, resources, advantages and industries, told in so attractive a manner in the pages of "Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial Year."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Katharine Randolph will repeat this evening her charming performances, *Galatea* and *Leah*. Nobody can afford to miss them.

Next Monday evening Mr. Joe Murphy will produce for the first time in this city Fred. Marsden's new play, "The Kerry Gow."

Library Hall.

Mr. Charles Pope and his excellent company will repeat "The Gascon" this and each succeeding night of the week. No play within our recollection has been better mounted and better played. The remaining chances to see it should not be neglected.

Next week a dramatization of "Maud Muller" is promised.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The female minstrels, Miss St. John and all the fine company will appear in a new bill this evening.

Alleged Larceny.

Mary Gilding was charged, before Mayor Phillips, on oath of Gus. Schleifer, with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at fifty dollars. The prosecutor keeps a saloon at No. 85 Beaver avenue, and he alleges that the accused came into his kitchen and ordered a pitcher of beer. After her departure his watch, which was hanging on on a nail behind the kitchen door, was missing. The evidence was not deemed sufficient to warrant the sending of the case to court, and the defendant was discharged.

ALLEGHENY MASS MEETING.

Grand Republican Rally in the Third Ward—Stirring Speeches by Colonel Haymaker and General Blakely.

There was a large Republican mass meeting last night at Meyer's Hotel, corner of Second and East streets, Third ward, Allegheny. The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock, by Mr. John McDonald, who proposed the following list of officers, and they were elected:

President—John Frohlich.

Vice Presidents—David L. Smith, John H. Meyer, Wm. Batt, Fred. Heckel, John Heckel, George Ehrhardt, Louis Schafer, Peter Bolster, Samuel Clark, John McDonald, George Fottwell, Fred. Altvater, Jacob Vetter, Gotlelb Steer, Wm. Wettach, Fred. Lang.

Secretaries—Sam. Hastings, John A. Myler and others.

Mr. Frohlich, on taking the chair, made a brief speech in the German language, after which he introduced Colonel J. S. Haymaker, who held the vast multitude for nearly an hour. His address was one of great force and replete with convincing argument against the Democratic party and its candidates. He commenced with the statement that the Democratic stump orators, when they prate about reform, were trying to deceive the people; and he showed by the record of that party that it never contained one single element of true reform. Thomas Jefferson, the first and best Democrat that ever lived, could he rise from his grave, would scarcely recognize his party to-day. He had been in favor of civil service reform, that is, good men in office; he was opposed to the slave trade and was in favor of hard money. And now, when the next Democratic President after Jefferson, turned out all the office holders and appointed others to take their places, and they called that civil service reform. During the many years the Democrats were in power, up to the days of James Buchanan, they stole everything they could carry, drive or scare away, and they called that civil service reform. They lately turned over fifty soldiers out of office to make places for a like number of ex-rebels, and they called that civil service reform. This is the kind of reform they are now trying to bring about. When they talk about "good old Democratic times" do they mean the time when Jimmy Buchanan's scheme of reform was to give the laboring man ten cents a day?

The stock in trade of the Democratic campaign orators, the hard times, was next discussed and facts adduced to prove that the Republican party was not responsible for the hard times. He also made the point that the times were not as hard as the Democrats would have the people believe. The times were evidently improving, and this was what the Democrats didn't want just now. The speaker had just returned from a Western trip, and the people there say they have not been as prosperous for twenty years as they are now. They have produced immense crops and found ready sale for the same. Their only trouble has been the grasshopper, and it would hardly be contended that the Republican party was responsible for that. The Democratic speakers in the West say they have hard times in the East, and the Eastern orators locate the hard times in West. They were simply lying in both sections.

The speaker entered upon a discussion of the position of the Democratic party on the financial question, and showed how it had shifted about from hard to soft money, and from soft to hard money, and how they had finally taken up candidates representing the two extremes, hoping thereby to get the votes of both hard and soft money men. This and other specimens of the inconsistency of that party were pointed out.

Samuel J. Tilden, as a *healthy* reformer, was the next subject for the Colonel's dissecting knife. He was like Jonah, who was sent to Nineveh to preach, but did not become a reformer until he was vomited up from the whale's belly of corruption in New York.

The speaker referred to the Democratic cry of reform raised two years ago, whereby they induced some Republicans to vote for Alex. Cochran for Congress. The people were then appealed to in handbills and from the stump to vote for Cochran and better times. Some Republicans, to their shame be it said, voted for this young reformer, and after his election we had harder times than ever. Where is the workingman, he asked, who has had his wages increased a single cent by the election of Cochran? Where is the poor man who has received employment by sending Alex. Cochran to Congress?

The selection of Hopkins and Cochran, or any other Democrat, to Congress would be a step toward the payment of the rebel war claims, amounting to three times the amount of our national debt. These Democratic candidates for Congress go about and tell the people that there is no danger of the passage of the bill introduced in the House for the payment of rebel claims. If the Senate and House were Democratic and Tilden President there would be no need to wait to the last farthing. When Hopkins and Cochran say it is not the intention of the Southern Democrats to ask for the passage of the bill referred to, they simply lie. They will tell the people, moreover, that the South is not strong enough in Congress to carry the measure. Where was the bill introduced by a Southern member during the last session that Hopkins and Cochran did not vote for?

The speaker closed by urging Republicans to vote the straight ticket, and not suffer themselves to be led away from the path of duty by the specious arguments of the bogus reformers. His speech was applauded frequently and loudly during its delivery.

After the Germania Band had rendered some inspiring music, General Archibald Blakely was introduced by the chairman. He held the vast audience until a late hour with an able and eloquent address, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

TAX COLLECTORS.

List of the Appointees for the Two Cities Just Announced.

For the information of voters, we present herewith a list of the tax collectors in the two cities, as recorded in the County Treasurer's office. In wards where no appointment is given, citizens are afforded an opportunity of paying their State or county taxes at the office of the County Treasurer. As Saturday is the last day on which taxes can be paid, under the new constitution, by the intending voter, as a necessary qualification for the franchise, all who have not yet attended to this important matter should make a note of the condition. Here is the list:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward, David Campbell, 30 Second street.

Third ward, John Ochse, 9 Miltenberger alley.

Fourth ward, S. S. Hager, 14 Scott alley.

Fifth ward, J. H. Robinson, 53 Chatham street.

Seventh ward, Alderman Joseph A. Butler, 159 Wylie avenue.

Eighth ward, Alderman A. Seanor, 211 Wylie avenue.

Ninth and Tenth wards, D. Beck, 207 Spring alley.

Thirteenth ward, W. R. Harrisch, Hill and Ridge streets.

Fourteenth ward, J. W. Jones, Ann street near Madison.

Fifteenth ward, William Thumston, Thirty-eighth and Bank streets.

Eighteenth ward, C. B. Lonhauser, 5127 Butler street.

Nineteenth ward, W. Lowry, Franklin avenue near omnibus station.

Twentieth ward, L. B. Richards, Edwin street near Hiland avenue.

Twenty-first ward, William Sprague, Frankstown and Lincoln avenues.

Twenty-second ward, S. J. Fleming, Four Mile Run.

Twenty-third ward, W. Wiley, Hazelwood.

Twenty-fifth ward, Mark Burke, 2521 Carson street.

Twenty-sixth ward, J. N. Jarrett, 1807 Wharton street.

Twenty-seventh ward, Andrew Binder, Hill.

Twenty-eighth ward, D. Wenke, 97 Thirteenth street.

Twenty-ninth ward, Andrew Hoffman, ——

Thirty-first ward, Jacob Schaffner, South street, near Allen avenue.

Thirty-second ward, Edward Bratt, St. Clair street, near Virginia avenue.

Thirty-third ward, J. W. Douglass, Washington, near Garden street.

Thirty-fifth ward, Wm. Bond, Virginia avenue.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward, G. W. Lyons, 307 Rebecca street.

Second ward, Robert Dilworth, 243 Arch street.

Fourth ward, John Dalzell, 141 Sandusky street.

Sixth ward, S. J. Crist, 271 Beaver avenue.

Seventh ward, F. Hanny, 63 High street.

Eighth ward, G. Fischer, 205 South Canal street.

Ninth ward, W. R. Canham, 636 Preble avenue.

Tenth ward, James Campbell, 195 Preble avenue.

Eleventh ward, P. Newhart, New Brighton road.

CITY WATER.

The Committee in Session—September Pay Rolls—The Diehl Smoke Consumer.

The regular monthly meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening. The September pay rolls, as follows, were approved:

Office.....	$ 449 99
Lower works.....	892 00
Drillers.....	400 30
Upper works.....	384 33
Forty-seventh street works.....	570 20
Street hands.....	370 15
Bills.....	4,379 91
Total.....	$7,146 88

The bond of Mr. John Negley, contractor for furnishing coal, was presented and approved.

The question of paying for the Diehl smoke consumer came up, and, on motion of Mr. Powell, was decided to hand over to the seller the amount saved in the decreased quantity of coal used each month. The contractor agreed to furnish the consumer for the amount that would be saved to the city in one year. Superintendent Atkinson estimates that $2,000 will be saved on the coal bill.

The Water Extension Committee will meet next Monday evening.

BEDFORD AVENUE.

Property Owners Determine to Resist Payment of the Assessment for Its Improvement.

A meeting of the property owners along Bedford avenue extension, which includes that portion of the thoroughfare between Kirkpatrick and Thirty-third streets, met last evening in the office of Moore's brickyard, the object being to consult and take action regarding what they believe to be exorbitant assessments for grading and paving that street. Captain William Ward was called to preside and James Vernon, Esq., chosen Secretary.

Captain Ward, on taking the chair, stated that all the property owners with whom he had conversed expressed their determination to resist the ruinous and illegal assessments for grading and paving which had been levied upon them. They were firm in the opinion that the case should be carried to the courts, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court, in order to test the constitutionality of the Penn avenue act, under which the improvement had been paid.

After the expression of views to a similar effect by a number of gentlemen present a committee of five, consisting of Captain Ward, Messrs. James M. McMillan, William J. Moore, Robert McEldowney and Samuel Belfore, was appointed to raise funds wherewith to employ a disinterested engineer, who would furnish a correct measurement of the avenue.

It was also decided to employ counsel to contest the payment of the assessment in court, and to that end Mr. Moore presented the following agreement, which was adopted and signed by all the property owners present:

PITTSBURGH, October 4, 1876.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to pay the amount set opposite our names hereto, for the purpose of paying the expenses and retaining fees in resisting the assessment on our property, for the improvement of Bedford avenue, Pittsburgh, and also the further sum of five per cent. on the amount of our said assessment, in case of success in legal resistance of the same in the various courts. For retaining fees we pledge ourselves to pay three cents per foot frontage on the avenue.

The following committee was appointed to circulate the paper for further signatures: William Goodwin and John Brown.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

The argument in the case of P. F. Collins & Co. vs. Barnes, error to Common Pleas No. 2, was resumed by Dalzell and D. T. Watson for plaintiffs in error and Burgwin contra.

Booth vs. Myers & Son, error to Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Bryant for plaintiff in error and Woods contra.

Williams C. Friend moved to quash Ferguson's appeal and filed reasons.

New *et al.* vs. Wilson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error, and by McCormick *contra*.

Meek vs. Little. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, argued by Reardon for plaintiff in error, and Bayne *contra*.

Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City vs. Robinson. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, argued by Dalzell for plaintiff in error, and McGary *contra*.

On motion of M. W. Acheson, James C. Doty, and on motion of H. C. McCormick, Samuel Mulligan, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

The court adjourned at noon for consultation.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A *nol pros.* was allowed in the case of Charles Blair, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Jacob Jerrish. A *nol pros.* was also allowed in two other cases against the same party for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Daniel S. Dunn and John W. Dunn, the prosecutors in all the cases consenting thereto.

George Lewis, who was convicted of selling lottery tickets, on oath of John Weekley, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and to undergo one year's imprisonment in jail.

An information against James Mills, John Roxbury and Jos. H. Morey, charging them with malicious mischief, on oath of W. G. Foulk, was quashed. It was made before Alderman McMasters, and charged the defendant with having maliciously and unlawfully torn up the pavement of the prosecutor. It was quashed because it set forth no indictable offense.

Charles Cochran, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, on oath of Jos. Irwin. It is charged that he stabbed Jacob Kehr, on the 5th of August last, in McBride's saloon on Wylie avenue.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. F. Opperman; James McCarty; George Jones; W. Elliott *et al.*; John Maxter; W. C. McDonald; Goetlieb Ganze; Mary Snowden; James Martin; James Mason; Kilen & Miller; John Schwein; Pat Megraw; Jane Lowry; W. C. Cravener; J. R. Bradley; James Mullen; J. B. Scott; B. Meehan; I. Beam; John Trimble; J. Feiroth; David Hansell; Charles Torrell; Samuel Gazelle; Lizzie Coats.

United States District Court.

Following is the trial list in the above court for the October term, commencing on the 16th inst.:

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

United States vs. Henry Sweet, Philip McDermott, John H. Laughman, Thomas Kilbocker, Anthony Laroche, Charles Montgomery, Charles Kennedy, John McQuilen, J. R. Keith, Lizzie Ryan, J. M. White, Absolem McClain, Isaac Michalsky, Patrick McArdle, Fred. Aims, and C. A. Moore, William S. Craft, William Britton, 2; Barney McGee, Michael Ryan, Elizabeth Sigley, Elizabeth Soott, Oliver Wallace, Florentine Schmeidel, William Meredith, Milton H. Fronk, Ephraim W. Langfitt, 2; Henry Sweet, *et al.*, John Gallagher, John Lunger, Sr., Milton H. Fronk, John Miller, Ephraim Langfitt, Mrs. — Hague, Robert McChesney, Thomas Gilkey, Joseph Spahr, Charles R. Blackburn, David D. Lewis, Milton H. Fronk *et al*, J. F. Reed, *alias*, &c., Michael A. Cox, Peter Brown, Charles Haid, Gustave Clement, John Coats and Samuel E. McGowan, Joseph Stehle, Christian Wahl, Clarke Asbbach, John L. Hoffman *et al*, Alexander Harvey, David Kelley, James McCauley, John Coats *et al.*, Wm. Sanders, Wm. Rogers, Wm. Brown, Jacob Manasses, Charles Brown, Sr., G. G. Winans, 3; Samuel DePew, Wm. Nicholson, Walker Henderson *et al*, George E. Fanner, John Thomas, Isaac Bearse, Turner Patterson, David Weller, Anthony Schnell, John Thomas, Anton Wolfl.

CIVIL CASES.

United States vs. Ancillery of Samuel Mason & Co.; Samuel Mason; four barrels of distilled spirits owned by one O'Donnell; one barrel of distilled spirits owned by one McGovern; ten barrels of distilled spirits claimed by one McGrady; Jacob Biberger; Edward O'Hare; James O'Hare *et al*; J. Love & Co.; M. H. Mills *et al*; Samuel Bell; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, 2; one package of rectified whisky owned by Fernberger & Bro.; Isaac M. Gray *et al*, Frederick Hahn; the wine *et al.* owned by Fred. Hahn; brewery of Henry Hanemann, brewery of Geo. Gemeinger; Jas. Taylor *et al.*, owners of steamboat Kate Dickson, distillery, &c., claimed by Wm. Britton, rectified spirits, &c., of Bevans & Bro.; steamboat Emma Graham, G. W. Stover.

SUITS AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS.

Wm. Duncan & Bro. vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Benj. Mellinger vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Benj. Mellinger, surviving partner of the firm of Mellinger & McCabel, vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; David Schaffer vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

CASES AT ISSUE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Roderick F. Clow vs. the Derby Coal Company; C. T. Ames vs. Roberts Run Coal Company; Dunn et al. vs. Mellinger's Bend Iron Company; Amos Tenney *et al.* vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company; Mills, Johnson & Co. vs. Charles E. Davidson & Co.; Butler, McCarty & Co. vs. Hiram W. Junkin; Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co.; Frederick W. W. Heidekoper vs. A. H. Ferguson; Richard A. Cassanova vs. the Derby Coal Company; O. A. Childs & Co. vs. Collins, Pool & Co.; Geo. E. Bell vs. W. H. Hackman & B. Kileman; J. W. Chrisler vs. the Concord Savings Bank; John J. Jackson *et al.* vs. E. C. Hoopes *et al.*; Whitney, Cook & Co. vs. W. C. Slaughterbeck; Gerry, Tilton & Colwell *et al.* vs. Pittsburgh Bolt Company; C. Lichtenberger & Co. *et al.* vs. M. Weil & Co.; Manchester Savings Bank *et al.* vs. James Welsh; Erie County Savings Bank *et al.* vs. Gordon Decker; Goebel & Held *et al.* vs. Geo. L. Mackley & Co.; the National Park Bank of New York *et al.* vs. James Bryar; Henry H. Collins vs. Geo. W. Ditthidge; the German National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. James Carothers; Wm. Wettach *et al.* vs. James H. Barnes; First National Bank of Union Mills vs. Miles Barnett & Son.

OBJECTIONS TO DISCHARGE.

Charles Peacock *et al.* vs. James S. Wallace; Sharon Banking Co. vs. James T. Wood; Second National Bank of Titusville vs. Collins Brothers; Abram V. McKeel vs. Waiter L. Whann; Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein; John W. Tucker vs. Hiram Sheidon; Welkel Smith Spice Co. vs. Daniel C. Eichart; McCandless & Lowther vs. James Clabaugh; Samuel J. Fries *et al.* vs. James Clabaugh; Hood, Bonbright & Co. vs. John W. Franz; W. H. Kern vs. John F. Hindman.

SUITS BY ASSIGNEES.

W. S. Purviance, assignee, vs. Henry Harley; W. A. Sipe, assignee, vs. C. Reiter *et al.*; A. W. Kreder, assignee, vs. Joseph Reiter *et al.*; John McDonald, assignee, vs. John Sweeny; John McDonald, assignee, vs. H. R. Fullerton; Joseph H. Borland, assignee, vs. Ayres Lynch; William F. Richardson, assignee of W. S. Caldwell, bankrupt, vs. Chain and Car Link Company; John Crompton and John C. Dickinson, assignees of A. Miller & Co., bankrupts; S. G. J. Roberts; John Compton, bankrupt, vs. A. J. & H. Ackerly; William K. Gallaher, bankrupt, vs. John Mossmore; W. K. Gallaher bankrupt, vs. Isaac Mossmore; Lewis McMullen, bankrupt, vs. Jacob Emmel.

LEGAL ITEMS.

M. Goldstein entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against E. Barber, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed on him by the defendant. He alleges that on the fifth of last month the defendant entered his house, at No. 35 Ohio street, Allegheny, and made an unprovoked assault upon him, beating and abusing him. A capias was issued.

Action for slander was entered by Patrick McConley *et ux.* in Court No. 2 against Patrick McGough *et ux.*

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Duquesne Greys will hold their regular quarterly meeting this evening.

THERE were two hundred and fifty-eight deaths in the city during the past month.

THE news from Colorado was a regular cholera-dose to sanguine Democrats in this vicinity.

THE Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works, Bakewell, Pears & Co., were established in 1808—sixty-eight years ago.

REV. W. H. KINCAID, of this city, has been elected Secretary of the National Association of Local Preachers.

THE total number of through passengers over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of September is officially reported at 204,883.

ARCHY TAYLOR, an Allegheny vault cleaner, was fined $10 and costs by Mayor Phillips yesterday for violation of the health ordinance.

SAM HASTINGS and Detective Geary, of Allegheny, returned from Philadelphia yesterday. It is said they visited the Centennial Exhibition.

MR. E. ALTHAUS and Mr. F. Langen, sent out by the Government of Germany to inspect our mineral regions, are registered at the Monongahela House.

THE Printing and Fire Engine Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the bills and pay rolls for the month of September.

CALLIN WOODSIDES, colored, was committed to jail by Mayor Phillips yesterday morning, in default of five hundred dollars bail, for trial on a charge of larceny.

WILLIAM CLARK & Co. are filling an order for fifteen hundred tons of patent cotton tie, for which a steel clasp is used which is made by Messrs. Rees, Graff & Woods.

J. J. BARNS was arrested and incarcerated in the Twelfth ward station house last evening, charged with having stolen $7 from Dan Laughlin in Mrs. Doyle's saloon, 629 Penn avenue.

THE pastoral relation between Rev. S. S Shriver and the church at Lebanon, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has been dissolved at the request of Mr. Shriver, on account of impaired health.

ON Tuesday evening two boys stole a pocket-book, containing twenty-eight dollars, from the candy store of Mrs. Northrope,